The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. | LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1871. | NEW SERIES, NO. 1,068.

WASHINGTON.

List of Subscribers to the New Five per cent. Bonds.

The Vacancies to be Filled in the Naval Academy.

Holding Delinquent Collectors to Account.

The Revenue Commissionership.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, August 26.—There are now 117 vacancies in the position of cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy. Of these the President has three. The balance belong to the States and Territories in the following alphabetical order:

Alabama 1, Arkansas 2, California 1, Connecticut 2, Georgia 5, Indiana 9, Illinois 7, Iowa 2, Kansas 1, Kentucky 5, Louisiana 1, Maine 3, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 3, Mississippi 4, Minnesota 2, Missouri 5, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey 1, New York 14, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 1, Ohio 10, Pennsylvania 9, Tennessee 1, Texas 3, Vermont 2, Virginia 4, West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 2.

Territories—Arizona 1, Dakotah 1, New Mexico 1, Washington 1, Wyoming 1.

By law, every Congressional District and every Territory is entitled to one cadet midshipman at the academy, and the President appoints ten annually. Whenever a midshipman graduates, resigns, dies or is dismissed, the District or Territory from which he was appointed is entitled to another. These occurring in the course of things without any special notice being given them, there are vacancies all over the country, and these valuable appointments in the hands of Congressmen are left unfilled and lost to their constituencies.

STIRRING UP DELINQUENTS.

Commissioner Douglass has turned his attention to delinquent collectors, and has given orders that stringent measures be adopted immediately to compel them to make good their deficiencies. Many of the delinquents have been the most exacting in dealing with the tax-payers, and he has determined that they shall be held to strict accountability.

THE BLUE BOOK.

Preparations for the issue of the biennial register of the government, or the blue book, are now being made at the Interior Department, and various government officials have been directed to furnish the necessary information for it.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

For some weeks past the number of counterfeit fifty-cent notes detected at the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department has been very large, between two and three hundred dollars of such counterfeits being discovered daily, and they are immediately branded and returned to the persons sending them in for redemption, consequently the loss falls on such person.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—The following is the decision of Attorney General Akerman upon the question of a vacancy in the office of First Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

G. S. Boutwell, Secretary:

Your letter of the 23d inst. requests my opinion upon the question whether there is a vacancy in the office of the First Deputy Commissioner of Revenue. The facts in the case I understand to be these: Mr. Pleasonton, Commissioner of Revenue, has been suspended by the President under the tenure-of-office act of April 5th, 1869, and that Douglas, First Deputy Commissioner, has been designated by the President to perform the duties of the suspended officer.

Does this resignation vacate the office of Douglass as Deputy Commissioner? The holder of an office vacates it by his acceptance of another incompatible office; he does not vacate it by temporarily performing the duties of another office, when such temporary performance is permitted by law. Under the tenure-of-office act Pleasonton is still Commissioner of Internal Revenue, because his term has not expired. He has not been removed, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by the appointment, by and with such advice, of a successor in his place. Attorney General Hoar, in an opinion, not yet published, dated April 2, 1870, uses this language in relation to these acts:

"The word 'suspended' imports that the person suspended is still the incumbent of the office; that the interruption of its duties is temporary and provisional."

The second section of the act of April 5th, 1869, directing the President to submit his nominations at the commencement of each session of the Senate, clearly distinguishes between offices that are vacant, and offices the incumbents of which are suspended. The Commissionership of Internal Revenue is in the latter category. Pleasonton is commissioner. By temporary appointment to perform the commissioner's duties Douglass does not acquire the office of commissioner, though by special provisions of the tenure of office act he becomes entitled to the salary and emoluments of commissioner while he performs the duties of that office.

The question then occurs, whether a Deputy Commissioner can, without vacating his own office, receive the designation to perform the duties of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The act of March 3, 1863, section 19, provided for the appointment of Deputy Commissioner, and prescribed among his duties that of acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the absence of that officer (12th Statutes, 725-6.) The same duty is re-enacted in the third section of the act of June 30, 1864, statute 224. The duty thus prescribed is again recognized by the sixty-fourth section of the internal Revenue act of July 13, 1866 (14th Statute, 170). Thus it appears to have been specially made the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to act as Commissioner in the absence of that officer.

The act of July 23d, 1868, to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the executive departments, provides (second section) that in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the chief of any bureau or of any officer thereof, the deputy of such chief or officer shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, perform the duties of such chief or such officer until a successor shall be appointed, or until such absence or sickness shall cease. The third section of the same act prohibits the officer so performing the duties of his chief from receiving extra compensation for such service.

From these citations it is apparent that the law, both in its general and in its special provisions, not only permits, but requires the deputy commissioner to act as chief commissioner in certain cases, and that he does not lose his own office by such substitution. If Douglass would not have vacated the deputy commissionership by acting as commissioner in case of the absence, resignation or death of [illegible]anton, he does not vacate the office by acting as commissioner under the President's designation during the suspension of Mr. Pleasanton.

The tenure act [illegible] under such designation, to [illegible]onton, which he would no[illegible] acting under the previous [illegible]. The act of the 30th of September, 18[illegible] statute 542, page 33, prohibits the allowance [illegible] individual of the salaries of [illegible] different officers on account of having per[illegible] the duties thereof at the same time. [illegible] that Douglass is still First [illegible] but is entitled, as long as he performs the duties under the President's designation, to the salary of Commissioner only.

Very respectfully, [illegible] AKERMAN.

GEN. CROOK REPORTED KILLED.

The War Department has advices of the death of General Crook, reported killed by Indians in Arizona, but discredits the report.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $492,000; shipments of notes, $1,146,000; fractional currency, $548,000. The Treasury holds as security for national bank circulation $363,490,600, and for public deposits $15,691,500. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $335,000; total for the fiscal year to date, $23,960,243. National bank notes in circulation at this date, $321,373,880. Subscription to new loan reported to noon to-day, $340,000.

REVENUE TROUBLE IN [illegible] CAROLINA.

Supervisor Perry reports from North Carolina that revenue officers there meet with resistance from illicit distillers in the execution of their official duties, and that arrests of offending parties will probably be made.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Jay Cooke & Co. report the following subscriptions to the new five per cent. bonds: First National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, $50,000; First National, Min[illegible], $56,000; First National, Kansas City, [illegible]0,000; First National, Cleveland, $150,000; First National, Woodbury, N. J., $100,000; First National, Wrightville, Pa., $12,000; C[illegible] National, Pennsylvania, $149,000; First [illegible], Waverly, $22,000; First National, [illegible], $35,000; First National, [illegible] West Virginia, $100,000; Western [illegible] Philadelphia, $200,000; Second Na[illegible], Ohio, $24,000; Farmers' and [illegible] National, Stanford, Ky., $50,000; First National, Rome, N. Y., $40,000; Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston, $75,000; Attleborough National Bank, Mass., $100,000; Second National, Elmyra, N. Y., $150,000; Shelburn Falls, N. Y., $21,000; First National, Putnam, Conn., $10,000; First National, Harrodsburg, Ky., $15,000; First National, Cincinnati, $43,000; Madison National, London, Ohio, $65,000; National, Fayetteville, N. Y., $450,000; Stanford National, Stanford, N. H., $70,000; Norwalk National, Norwalk, $50,000; First National, Greencastle, Ind., $125,000; National, Delavan, Wis., $27,000; Alton National, Alton, Ill., $25,000; First National, Fort Atkinson, Wis., $30,000; Famer's National, Mount Holly, $25,000; Second National, Portsmouth, O., $64,500; National, Jefferson, Wis., $60,000; Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, $50,000; Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., Cincinnati, $20,000; Gowan, Chicago, $30,000; First National Bank, Corry, Penn., $150,000; First National Bank, Detroit, $25,000; First National, Greensburg, Ind., $500,000; Second National, Circleville, O., $60,000; First National, Circleville, O., $115,000; Belvidere, Ill., $100,000; First National, Springfield, O., $125,000; First National, Cassopolis, Mich., $40,000; Second National, Hillsboro, O., $60,000; Fort Wayne Bank, $100,000. Whole amount subscribed to-day, $7,350,800.

NEW YORK.

The Hawley-Butler Quarrel—Canal Boat Sunk and a Family Drowned—Activity Among the Democrats—The Westfield Disaster, etc.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Intelligence from Hartford reports that, when the offensive allusion to Gov. Hawley was made in Butler's speech, a reporter of Hawley's Courant, who was present, immediately telegraphed the fact to Hawley, that when Hawley's dispatch was handed to Butler at the close of the meeting he said: "The man who will denounce me as a liar and blackguard is not a fit associate for gentlemen. I want nothing more to do with him." Hawley is represented as saying: "The words liar and blackguard have an appropriate place in the English language. Though I may not be an impartial judge, this is one time when they may be properly used." It is also represented that the difficulty between Butler and Hawley has its foundation in the fact of the recent election of Hawley President of the Army of the James Association, for which Butler was an aspirant.

EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION.

The Workingmen's Union last evening discussed the proposed demonstration for the eight-hour law, and instructed their delegates to vote for a festival in the afternoon and evening, each Union attending as it may see fit. It is thought the demonstration will muster 30,000 strong.

ACTIVE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

A meeting of prominent local Democratic politicians was held last evening to perfect the organization of the Tweed Central Club, but the election of officers was deferred. There is considerable activity among the local Democracy, and the organization of clubs is going on rapidly.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

At the Norwich, Conn., regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to-day, the Madeline won the Pequot prize for schooners, and the Fleur de Lis the Voorhis prize. The Addie won both the Pequot and Voorhis prizes for first-class sloops, and the Qui Vive the second prize for sloops.

DROWNED AT THEIR POSTS.

The Nautical Gazette, of this city, has official information that the bodies of Acting Third Assistant Engineers G. W. McGowan, H. W. Merrian, A. Mitchell, and M. Pondburg, who were attached to the monitor ironclad Weehawken when she was sunk in Charleston harbor, on the sixth of December, 1863, have been taken from her wreck, having been found at their posts in the engine-room of the vessel, and that they will reach here this week.

DISHONEST EXPRESS CLERK.

George S. Cobbs was arrested here yesterday for larceny of ten thousand dollars from the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 25th of May. Cobbs at that time was money clerk in the Atlanta office.

COUNTERFEIT SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Arrests were made this afternoon of a gang of swindlers on Ann street. The premises were flooded with circulars offering counterfeit money for sale, and contained innumerable boxes filled with sawdust, together with letters about the stuff directed to all parts of the United States.

CANAL BOAT SUNK—FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

It is reported that the propeller Annie, of Wilmington, Delaware, ran down a canal-boat in Raritan river Tuesday during a dense fog. The canal-boat was struck amidship and sunk in a few minutes. Captain Thurman, his two sons and a daughter are said to have been drowned.

THE CITY AND COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

The Clerk of the Common Council states that the city accounts have been sent to the printers. The county accounts of 1869 and 1870 are now in the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors open to public inspection. They appear to be compiled in the usual form, are mostly manuscript, and it would take one or more expert accountants several days to examine, analyze and compare them.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.

Among the persons that were injured by the Westfield explosion were the Mayor and other officials of Syracuse, who were visiting this city at the time. They have commenced legal proceedings for damages.

ARREST OF WESTFIELD MANAGERS DELAYED.

The Brooklyn coroner will not issue warrants for the arrest of President Vanderbilt and others of the Westfield who are held responsible by the coroner's jury, unless advised to do so by the District Attorney of the county. The District Attorney is now absent.

REAL ESTATE VALUATION.

The people of Brooklyn have asked for a reduction of forty-five millions in the State estimate of the value of real estate in the county.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS.

Special shipments to-day, $238,000 in silver.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—P. M.

The Gold market has been dull and quiet all day, there being no change in the price; 112⅝ was the rate until after the close of regular hours, when a few sales were made at 112¾.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $27,000,000.

The Government bond market was quiet but steady. The American syndicate to-day subscribed over $4,000,000 to the new loan.

Money was more abundant and easy to-day than for a long time, some loans being made as low as 1½ ℘ cent. on call and 3½ ℘ cent. for 60 days.

The bank statement is favorable, the banks having made a net gain of $343,345 in their legal reserve. They now hold $10,484,595 above the 25 ℘ cent. required by law. Legal-Tenders have run down $609,000, while the specie, owing to the Treasury disbursements, has gained $13,131,245. The total reserve has gained $704,245 against the increase in the total liabilities of $1,403,598. The banks now hold in gold, legal-tenders and 3 ℘ cent. certificates $353,345 more than last week.

The Stock market at the close was generally quiet and steady. Panama was the exception to the general firmness of the market and declined from 75 to 72½.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	113⅝
Coupons of 1862	114⅜
Coupons of 1864	114⅜
Coupons of 1865	114⅜
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅛
Coupons of 1867	113⅜
Coupons of 1868	114⅛
Ten-forties	114⅛
Currency 6's	116⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	—	New Virginia	72
Old Tennessee	75	Old N. Carolina	45
New Tennessee	75	New N. Carolina	25
Old Virginia	63		

STOCKS.

Canton	79	Rock Island	111⅛
Western U. Tel'gh.	62⅜	New Jersey Cent'l	108
Quicksilver	12⅞	St. Paul	61⅜
Mariposa	3⅛	Do. preferred	81⅛
Do. preferred	6	Tol. & Wabash	63⅞
Adams Express	82½	Do. preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	49	Ft. Wayne	99⅜
American Express	57½	Terre Haute	36
U. S. Express	57	Do. preferred	59
Pacific Mail	54⅜	Chicago & Alton	119⅛
N. Y. Central, con.	98⅜	Do. preferred	120
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	94⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅛
Erie	30½	C. C. & C.	88⅜
Erie preferred	59	Burlington	140
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	110⅞
Do. preferred	131	C. C. & Ind. C.	20⅛
Reading	114½	Cent'l Pac. bonds	100⅜
Michigan Central	120⅜	Union Pac. bonds	88⅜
Pittsburgh	118⅜	Ill. Cent.	135½
Northwestern	71⅞	Union Pacific	32⅜
Do. preferred	92⅜		

THE TURF.

A Gala Day at Dexter Park—Close of the Meeting.

CHICAGO, August 26.—The fourth and last day of the inaugural races at Dexter Park proved to be a genuine field day. Notwithstanding the weather was lowering all the morning and up to four o'clock in the afternoon, there was an immense crowd present, numbering from twelve to fifteen thousand. Full half of this number came in carriages, and at least one-quarter were ladies. Dexter Park never presented so animated and inspiring a sight.

The first call was for the adjourned trot of yesterday for a purse of $2,500. When the race closed last night General Howard had won two heats, Barney one, and Ida May one. In the restruggle to-day General Howard won the heat and the race, having two heats to his credit at the close last night.

The unfinished running roll from yesterday was then called, the purse being for $600. The [illegible] horses put in their appearance. Regent won the heat, and, as he was credited with one yesterday, it was generally supposed that he had won the purse, but the judges, on account of some informality in starting, ruled that it was not a heat, and the three horses that had won a previous heat only started. Van [illegible] Iron won the next heat, and Regent won the next and the race.

The first regular race on to-day's programme was then called, it being for a purse of $2,500, divided into four parts, for horses that never trotted better than 2:40. There were six entries. Only four horses started—J. C. Partridge, Arthur Berry, Western and Sentinel. The first heat was won by Arthur, the second by Western, and the third and fourth by Arthur Berry. Time, 2:33¾, 2:30, 2:31½ and 2:32¼.

This was Western's first appearance on a public track, and the animal displayed qualities that will make him better known hereafter. A mile in two-thirty is pretty fast trotting for a first appearance on a public track.

The great and exciting event of the day, however, was the trot for a purse of $5,000, free to all horses. Only three horses entered for this purse. Each has a wide-spread reputation for fast pace. First came Budd Doble and Goldsmith Maid, then Hickock's Lucy, and lastly Graves Loomis' Chicago. Of course Goldsmith Maid won the first three heats, Lucy being second each time, and Chicago bringing up the rear, for such was understood to be the arrangement among the jockeys that control the nags. Time—2:23¾, 2:20½ and 2:22¾.

The time was very good, considering that the track is a heavy one, three seconds slower, say good judges, than the Buffalo [illegible].

Thus ends the inaugural races, under the [illegible] management of Dexter Park. The sport [illegible] the best kind, but it is doubtful [illegible] have found it pecuniarly [illegible]. Except to-day, the attendance [illegible] comparatively small.

Arrival of the Steamship Peruvian.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BALTIMORE, August 26.—The Allens line steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived at the European steamship pier, Locust Point, Baltimore, this day at 1:35 A. M., with a cargo of assorted merchandise for Baltimore and the West. She brings 12 cabin passengers and 63 emigrants. The emigrants leave for the West by the Baltimore and Ohio road at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOREIGN.

Senor Castellar Doubts the Stability of the French Republic.

Significant Speech of the Russian Grand Duke.

Spain Threatened with a Carlist Invasion.

Arbitration Commission Completed.

FRANCE.

Thiers' Pettishness.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Thiers last night was determined to resign, but did not state his determination to the Chamber, because his frequent threats to resign have made him as ridiculous as he seems to feel. He was surrounded by friends who refused to communicate his purpose to the Assembly. It is thought that the subsequent National Guard measure will tide over the troubles.

Adjournment of the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 25.—The Assembly will probably be adjourned on the 10th prox.

Siege to be Raised.

The state of siege in the departments will be raised when the National Guards are disarmed.

The Trouble at Lyons.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 26.—The rumors of disturbances in Lyons by the proposed disarmament of the National Guard, are officially pronounced untrue.

Unpopular Leaders.

All parties in the Assembly are dissatisfied with their leaders.

State of Siege at Marseilles.

PARIS, August 26.—In the Assembly to-day a resolution was introduced to raise the state of siege in Marseilles. It was coupled with a motion that it be declared urgent. The Chamber refused to grant urgency to the resolution.

Prolongation.

Fresh disagreements are reported between Thiers and the committee on the prolongation of his powers.

Why Faidherbe Resigned.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Gen. Faidherbe has resigned his seat as Deputy because Rivet's committee has decided to report in favor of making the Assembly now sitting a constituent Assembly.

SPAIN.

Castellar on the French Republic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Foreign intelligence contains information that Senor Castellar, leader of the Republican party in Spain, addressed a letter on June 13th to the El Monitor Republicano, of Mexico, in which he expressed doubts as to the stability of the Republic of France. According to his statement, Thiers and his ministers were completely disarmed when they occupied Versailles. He thinks the federal principle has been tried and failed; centralization is still strong and has many advocates, while the Bourbons are all the while intriguing to regain power.

A Carlist Invasion.

MADRID, August 26.—The entry of the Carlists into Spain is imminent. Extensive preparations have been made to meet the threatened invasion. Five heavy columns of troops have been sent to the frontier. The Civil Guard has been concentrated.

Church vs. State.

The Archbishop of Madrid requires the clergy of his diocese to refuse the sacrament to persons married by civil rite, and announces that, unless publicly repented, such marriages will be treated as concubinage.

ENGLAND.

The Strikers' Places Supplied.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—About two hundred German Belgian workmen arrived at Newcastle to-day to replace the miners on a strike.

Napoleon visited Chatham to-day.

RUSSIA.

Significant Speech of the Grand Duke.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Russian journals have the statement that, at the dinner given the new French Ambassador, Gen. Leflo, shortly after his arrival at St. Petersburg, by the Czarowitz, the Grand Duke said:

"France may be unfortunate, but I and the princess love her deeply all the same. Thus, after Sebastopol, you conquered us still more by the generosity of your proceedings than the force of your arms. I shall never forget it. You bore your success nobly. But that was an easy task, as you were not the parvenus of victory."

The Prussian Ambassador, who was present, it is said, reported this to his Government.

ITALY.

Mobs in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 26.—A conflict took place to-day between the police and the populace, during which one of the police was killed and two wounded.

Treaty Commission Completed.

The Governments of Great Britain and the United States have chosen Count Guig Corti, Italian Embassador at Washington, as the third arbitrator under the treaty of Washington.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperors to Meet.

LONDON, Aug 26.—It is positively announced that the Emperor of Austria will meet the Emperor of Germany at Salzburg, Upper Austria, at an early day.

Von Beust.

Reports that the position of Count Beust in the Ministry with the Emperor has become weak are authoritatively denied.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rebellion in Uruguay Crushed.

LISBON, Aug. 26.—Blanco's rebellion in Uruguay has been crushed, the rebels routed and amnesty proclaimed.

Republican Movement in Brazil.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Accounts from Brazil report that there is a republican movement breaking out there. In a new journal, called A Republica, a manifesto is published setting forth that the existing form of government should be abolished, and one adopted which will secure to the people the rights pertaining to democracy.

TURKEY.

Terrible Explosion from Lightning.

ATHENS, Aug. 26.—During a violent storm at Tames, a town on the Turkish frontier, lighting struck a powder magizine, which exploded with terrible effect. The destruction of property was very great. The inhabitants were panic-striken and fled to the country.

GERMANY.

Losing Confidence in France.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Berlin journals contain semi-official articles commenting on the dissension in Versailles, and intimating that they tend to weaken the confidence of Germany in the French Government to fulfill its engagements.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 26—P. M. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1867 92¾. Spirits petroleum 10@10½d. Common rosin 7s 9d ℘ cwt. Sperm oils £81 ℘ ton.

PARIS, Aug. 26—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 56 francs and 12 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—P. M.—Cotton, the market is quiet; sales 12,000 bales. Wheat, red spring 10s 4d@10s 8d; red winter 11s 5d. Flour 22s 5d@26s 5d for Western. Petroleum, refined 18d.

MEMPHIS.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—Louis Schuman, a gunsmith in Beal street, while cleaning a pistol, discharged it. The ball striking him near the heart caused almost instant death. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE NARROW IN TENNESSEE.

A grand roasting barbecue was held at Bolivar, Tenn., to take into consideration the building of a narrow-gauge railroad hence to Columbia via Bolivar. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and steps will be taken at once to put the scheme into operation.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The barometer has fallen, since Friday afternoon, from Wyoming Territory to Lake Michigan, and northward to Lake Ontario. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather has generally prevailed in that region. The area of the barometer in the Ohio valley has extended northeastward, and heavy rains have fallen from Indiana to Connecticut, with lighter rains on the lower lakes. The cyclone in Northern Florida on Friday afternoon passed over Tallahassee to-day, into Western Georgia, and our reports, so far as they have been received, indicate it now to be between Montgomery and Knoxville. A low barometer, affected by it, extends into West Virginia, and to Missouri. Brisk southeast and south winds have prevailed from New York to Georgia.

Probabilities—The barometer will probably fall very generally, except in the Gulf States, and local rains continue from Indiana to Maine, with brisk southwestern winds on the South Atlantic and southeastern on the Middle Atlantic coast. The cyclone will probably diminish its central area, but spread into extended rain from Tennessee to Ohio, Virginia and New Jersey. A falling barometer, with brisk westerly winds for Lake Superior.

Collision—Five Men Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—A collision of the passenger and freight trains to-day, on the Philadelphia and Erie, killed conductor Lyman, engineer McCormick, firemen R. C. Brown, of Locktrain, Ward of Bellefonte, and Rubrigt of St. Marys.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Litigation—Sale of the North Missouri Railroad—A Bid for the Cotton Trade—Suspected Murder—Races, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—An engine and twenty-two stock cars, belonging to the North Missouri railroad, were attached at Kansas City by McKnight, Green & Co., for debt. The railroad company enter a counter suit for damages in $50,000; also a suit against the Sheriff of Wyandotte county, Kansas, who served the attachment, on the ground of detention of property used by common carriers.

ANOTHER SUIT.

Messrs. Clover & Baker, attorneys for St. Louis county, filed a petition to-day in the Circuit Court to set aside as fraudulent the deed of trust under which the North Missouri railroad was sold to-day. The suit is against the Board of Directors of the road. The petition is very lengthy, and gives a full history of the road and its management since the first organization of the company.

SALE OF A RAILROAD AND BRIDGE.

The North Missouri railroad was sold at auction at the court-house this afternoon for two million dollars cash, Morris K. Jessup, of New York, being the successful bidder. Thirty-five hundred shares in the St. Charles bridge across the Missouri river, belonging to the North Missouri railroad, were then sold at $25 per share, Jessup being the buyer. Previous to the sale of the road notices were read by various parties that the sale would be contested, and the County Court and county collector warned the purchasers that they had claims against the road to which the sale would be subjected.

WHO THE PURCHASER IS.

Morris K. Jessup, purchaser of the North Missouri railroad, is a large owner in the Jacksonville branch of Chicago, Alton and St. Louis road, a heavy stockholder in the Kansas Pacific railroad, and largely interested in the St. Charles bridge, over which the North Missouri road crosses the Missouri river at St. Charles.

WHAT HE ASSUMED.

The amount of first mortgage bonds assumed by the purchaser is $600,000. There is also a floating debt of about two and a half millions, most of which, it is believed, will be paid, making the amount actually bid for the road about ten millions, which is said to be not more than half what it is really worth. It is stated that the road will continue to be run in the interest of St. Louis by the present managers, but it is likely that a gap between Moberly and Louisiana will soon be constructed by the Chicago & Alton company, which will give Chicago another direct connection with the Kansas Pacific road and a through route to Colorado.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—NOBODY HURT.

As the mail train from the South on the Iron Mountain railroad was approaching Jefferson Barracks, about ten o'clock last night, it struck a badly-spiked rail, and three cars were thrown from the track. No one was seriously injured. As the excursion train, bearing the National Educational Convention, was immediately behind, much apprehension was felt lest a collision should occur, but it was promptly signaled and stopped. A train was sent from Carondelet to the barracks, and the passengers all brought to the city about midnight.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

The stomach of Mrs. Angolin, who died suddenly at Chillicothe, Mo., last Sunday, arrived here yesterday in charge of Dr. Docking, for analysis, to ascertain whether it contains poison. Mrs. Angolin died under peculiar circumstances, which led to suspicion that she had been poisoned, and her husband, Benj. F. Angolin, was arrested for the act.

BID FOR THE COTTON TRADE.

The money for the ten thousand dollars in cotton premiums, offered by the citizens of St. Louis, to be awarded at the St. Louis agricultural and mechanical fair in October, has all been subscribed and paid to the committee having the matter in charge. There has also been raised a fund of fifteen hundred dollars, which will be used in giving cotton growers in attendance at the fair a suitable reception and a grand banquet, at which Gov. B. Gratz Brown will make an address. The list of judges to award the cotton premiums embraces many of the most prominent business men and planters of the South.

A SERIES OF TROTTING RACES.

Arrangements have been made for a series of races here, commencing September 22, in which Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Lucy and several other game trotters will participate.

HEAVY SUIT FOR SLANDER.

C. F. Mills entered suit in the Circuit Court to-day against Gen. Clinton B. Fisk for slander, laying damages at $75,000. Mills and Fisk were formerly partners in the insurance business, and dissolved in consequence of alleged irregularities on the part of Mills, subsequent to which Fisk charged and published Mills with being a defalter.

CHICAGO.

Close of the Agricultural College Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Agricultural Educational Convention completed its labors last night.

Prof. Hamilton, of Pedosylvania, gave some account of the agricultural college of that State. The college began in the woods and without endowment. The labor principle was carried out to a greater extent than in any other college in the land. The principle experiments made were in reference to rotation in the crops, the methods of culture, the different applications of manure and its effects on soils, the comparative value of different seeds, grains and vegetables.

Prof. McAfee, of Wisconsin, gave an account of the experiments at a farm near Madison. Their experiments had been so far successful. The principal experiments had been in testing varieties of oats, wheat, barley and corn, the durability of wood protected by artificial agents, the amount per acre of different grains, yield and weight of small grain, planting of corn, &c.

It was then voted that future meetings be held at agricultural colleges.

Mr. Flagg offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the strong commendation that agricultural experiments at stations of Europe have received from such persons as Johnson and Liebig as a source of a large amount of agricultural science and practical progress, as well as our own examinations into the subject, make us believe that the establishment of at least one such station in each State would be universally beneficial to agricultural progress.

Resolved, That a representative from each of the States in which an institution based on the national grant has been founded be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to memorialize Congress and the several State Legislatures for the speedy establishment of such stations throughout the country.

The President made a few closing remarks on the subject of military education in industrial schools.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE CHENEY-WHITEHOUSE DIFFICULTY.

Another correspondence has passed between the wardens of Christ Church and Bishop Whitehouse. It will be recollected that, a short time since, the Bishop made known his intention to make an episcopal visitation to Christ Church, and stated that, as the pastorate was vacant, he would bring with him some duly qualified minister to present candidates for confirmation. To this the wardens replied that Mr. Cheny was their rector, and would receive the bishop and present the candidates. Soon after it was stated in one of the morning papers that Mr. Cheny would be conveniently absent on the occasion of the Bishop's visit. To correct this error the wardens of Christ church have written a letter to Bishop Whitehouse denying any such intent on the part of Mr. Cheny. The wardens say that, adhering to the position already stated, they take this mode of disabusing the mind of the Bishop of any possible impression that the Rev. Mr. Cheny will not officiate as rector of Christ church whenever the Bishop shall hold a visitation.

NASHVILLE.

A Homicide Sentenced.

NASHVILLE, August 26.—The trial of W. H. Misenor, Jr., by the circuit court of Bedford county, for shooting E. B. Stahdman, press agent, closed to-day by the conviction of the prisoner and a sentence of five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A KUKLUX KILLED.

A white man named Lyon was shot and killed on Thursday night in Wilson county by a negro into whose house he was attempting to force his way. Lyon was in disguise, and accompanied by some fifteen other persons, all masked.

CANADA.

Preparing for the Regatta.

HALIFAX, August 26.—The authorities have granted the use of the dock-yard for a signal-station during the regatta. Large crowds of visitors are arriving from the States and Provinces. Pickpockets are plenty. It has been definitely arranged that the Renforth crew will row with Bright as fourth man.

Renforth's remains will be sent to England.

THE RENFORTH INQUEST.

ST. JOHNS, August 26.—The inquest on Renforth's body will not be concluded for a week, the stomach having been sent to New York for examination.

The Evansville Saengerfest.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 26.—The Saengerfest attracted large numbers of people from all over southern Indiana and various points of Kentucky. The weather was favorable and the procession very large. Houses all along the line of march were beautifully decorated.

ROBBED BY HIS OWN SON.

A. W. Carpenter, a young man about twenty-four years of age, was arrested to-day, charged with stealing twenty thousand dollars in bonds from his father, Willard Carpenter, of the Straight-line railroad, one of the wealthiest men in the city.

A Convict Commits Suicide.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 26.—Charles Heclon, a convict, committed suicide this morning, by cutting his throat. He was sentenced, in 1864, to imprisonment for life, for the crime of murder, being then twenty-two years of age.

Sherman and Grant.

LONG BRANCH, August 26.—General Sherman will be the guest of the President till Tuesday.

FIRES.

A Town Nearly Laid in Ashes—City Buildings and Whole Blocks of Stores Destroyed—A Man Burned to Death.

Losses and Insurance.

AMBOY, ILL., August 26.—The fire yesterday originated on Main street, in a bakery owned by D. S. Coburn, and the wind blowing strong from the east, the flames soon enveloped a furniture store adjoining, owned by Vaughan, and thence spread west, sweeping everything before them in this block, until a sudden change of the wind to the north checked their career here. But now the buildings on the opposite or south side of the street caught fire, and all except two were consumed before the flames could be got under, they spreading, as on the north side, to the east and the west. On this side of the street were the city buildings and jail, which were entirely destroyed. A prisoner named John Shannon, who had been placed in jail the evening before, was burned to death before assistance could reach him. Altogether twelve brick and seven frame buildings were destroyed, and several injured.

The following are the losses and the insurance: On the north side—Gale & Gardiner, stock valued at $17,000, $1,000 saved, insured for $14,000; building owned by C. D. Vaughan, who loses, on this and his furniture, about $15,000, nearly covered by insurance. In the same building, J. Little, banker, loses $1,200; insured for $1,000. B. H. Trusdell, law office, library and papers burned; loss $3,000, insured for $1,500; Misses Mickler & Vaughan, milliners, loss $1,300, covered by insurance. In the rear of these rooms was the Masonic Hall; loss, $3,000; insured for $1,000. In the basement, D. S. Coburn, bakery; loss, $1,500; insured for $750. The adjoining store on the west, occupied by Arnold & Sindlidger as a hardware, drug and grocery store; loss, $8,000; insured for $5,000. Basement, used as a meat market, by J. Wizler; loss, $5,000; insured for $3,000. The building was owned by Wm. Meretha, of Chicago; loss, $8,000; insured for $5,000. Adjoining building and stock of furnishing goods, owned by C. T. Lynn; loss on building, $6,000, insured for $4,000; on stock 8,000, insured for $4,500. Building of Wilcox & Brigham, occupied by Wheat, Gradley & Bros., with dry goods; loss on stock $15,000, insured for $10,000; loss on building $8,000, nearly covered by insurance. In upper rooms, Geo. A. Deming, dentist, and E. E. French, photographer, total loss; no insurance.

On the opposite side of the street every business house but two was consumed. The building owned by Chester & Badger, and occupied by Sawyer & Badger, with drugs, hardware and groceries; loss on building, $6,000, covered by insurance; loss on stock, $10,000, insured for $14,000; the rooms above, used as sleeping apartments, and as headquarters by the Locomotive Engineer Brotherhood, who lose about $400. To the west, the bakery of John Klind; loss, $1,000; insured for $400; brick block of P. McMahon; loss, $5,000; insured for $2,000; building owned by Thos. Cunningham, occupied by Perry Lynch as a saloon; total loss. Adjoining Sanger & Badger on the east was the furniture store of Winter Borth; loss on the stock, which was nearly new, $6,000; insured for $4,000. The building was owned by Valentine Wertz, who occupied the upper rooms as a residence, and loses furniture and clothing. Loss on building $7,000; insured for $5,000. To the east of this were the city buildings and jail, the ground floor of which was used by H. Rosenthal for dry goods, who loses $2,000; insured for $1,000; second floor in front used as the City Council room, and the rear room occupied by Judge Kingan, president of the Chicago and Rock River Railroad Company; personal loss, $2,000; insured, $700. All the surveys of the company were destroyed, but the records and account-books were saved. The building was owned by Martin Mans, occupied by Creaver & Hines, agricultural implements, feed, flour, etc., and saddlery; loss not estimated, but small. Next came two frame buildings, owned by Wm. B. Andress; loss, 2,000; insured $1,200. Several other parties, occupying rooms, lost small amounts.

Here the flames were arrested. Several other buildings were so seriously threatened that the owners moved their goods out, and in this way sustained damage which is fully covered by insurance. The new block owned by W. M. Fosaldt was also somewhat damaged. Those owning buildings say they will proceed at once to rebuild.

Perished in the Flames.

CHICAGO, August 26.—A fire occurred on Second street, near Reuben, at 1 o'clock this morning, in which the wife of Jacob Rebskate was burned to death, and Mr. Rebskate and his child were so badly burned it is feared they cannot survive. When the fire was discovered Mr. Rebskate seized his child and told his wife to follow. He passed through a sheet of flame and his clothes were burned from his body, as were also the child's. Mrs. R. became confused and perished in the flames.

Business Houses Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—A fire at Sedalia, Mo., yesterday morning, destroyed three business houses on Ohio street. Loss $15,000; insurance $5,000.

THE SOUTH.

Yellow Fever in Charleston, S. C.—Quarantine at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26.—The Mayor of Charleston telegraphs here that the yellow fever is in that city, and the Board of Health thinks that it has assumed an epidemic form. Through trains have been discontinued between Wilmington and Charleston. Sleeping cars are not allowed to run between the two cities. The city authorities ordered that no person from Charleston be allowed to stop within the corporate limits of the city during the continuance of the yellow fever there.

The Charleston Doctors Explain.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 26.—The Medical Society of Charleston have held a meeting and declare that yellow fever of a mild type does exist to a limited extent in Charleston; that it is mainly in one neighborhood; that the first case dated July 27, and during the month that has elapsed there have been perhaps 35 cases, 9 of which proved fatal. The disease does not seem of a character disposed to spread.

Difference of opinion exists as to the probable spread of the disease. The Board of Health announce that there are indications that the disease is assuming an epidemic form.

Damage to the Cotton Crop.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., August 26.—There are reports of great damage to the cotton crop from drought and rust; that there will be a falling off of one-third from last year's receipts.

The Narrow Gauge in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, August 26.—Advices received here state that a contract has been closed for the iron and equipments of the entire line of the Helena and Little Rock or Central Railroad, including the branches from Aberdeen, on White river, to Pine Bluff, and from Aberdeen to Clarion, all to be delivered by April 1, 1872. This is a narrow-gauge road, and will be the first road completed of that gauge in the South. This is the only railroad in the State to which State aid has been awarded that has moved along quietly. Everything points to its early completion.

CROP REPORTS

are not so favorable in some localities. The cotton, owing to dry weather, commenced shedding. Fears are entertained of the worm, which is reported in some of the Red-river counties. The corn crop is very promising.

EPISCOPAL BISHOP ELECTED.

Rt. Rev. H. P. N. Pierce was to-day elected by the Primary Convention of the Episcopal Church, now in session, Bishop of the Diocese of Arkansas.

STORMS.

Cyclone on the Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26.—Noon.—The signal officer reports that another cyclone is moving up the Atlantic coast, sweeping everything before it. At midnight it was raging between Savannah and Lake City, Florida.

NEWS OF ITS EFFECT IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, August 26.—There has been a severe storm on the line of the Atlantic and Gulf and Jacksonville, Pensacola, Florida, and Mobile railroad. Telegraph wires are down, and no trains have arrived to-day.

More of Butler's Speech.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 24.—The following is the conclusion of Gen. Butler's speech, delivered here to-day:

The Boston Advertiser's enmity was accounted for by his (Butler's) threat to sue that paper for libelling Anna Dickinson, when she, a poor, friendless girl, gave her first lecture in Boston.

Mr. Butler then rehearsed his differences with the Republican party, and declared that the bondholders ought not to be paid gold until the soldiers' pensions are so paid.

In referring to his political career he acknowledged that he voted fifty-seven times in the Charleston convention for Jeff. Davis as the Presidential nominee. He did it to save the Union; but when his Southern friends became traitors, he was ready to beat down secession.

Mr. Butler rehearsed and defended his Congressional career, and told how he had been urged by his friends to be a candidate for Governor; he had concluded to do so, and would announce it openly and boldly, and not get a committee down in a rum tavern somewhere to say it for him.

The remainder of the speech was devoted to an attack on the Massachusetts Board of Charities, and a lengthy discussion of the labor and tariff questions.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 26.—The steamer Tasmanian, from Aspinwall, has arrived at Plymouth.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The steamers Calabria and City of New York, from Liverpool, and the Europa, from Glasgow, have arrived; also, the Iowa, from Glasgow.

A Defaulting Cashier.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Aug. 26.—John Rogers, cashier of the Pypscot National Bank, is said to be a defaulter to the bank for thirty thousand dollars. His bonds are ample to cover the amount.

Regatta at Put-in-Bay.

TOLEDO, August 25.—From present indications there will be a very large attendance at the regatta at Put-in-Bay on the 6th and 7th of September. Canada will be represented by yachts from Toronto, Montreal, Coburg and Hamilton. All of the American cities on lake Erie will send one or more yachts. Extensive preparations have been made for the conveyance of the public to Put-in-Bay to attend the regatta, and their accommodation while there.

MASONRY AMONG THE INDIANS.

Were the Mysteries of the Order Known to the Red Men?

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel.]

While on a visit to Lenoir recently, I obtained from Jas. Mason Spainhour, D. D. S., the following account of an Indian grave found in Burke county, N. C., on the premises of R. V. Michaux, Esq., about eleven miles north of Morganton. I state the facts in Mr. S.'s own words:

"In a conversation, on the 11th of March, 1871, with Mr. Michaux, on Indian curiosities, he informed me that there was an Indian mound on his farm, which was formerly of considerable hight, but had gradually been plowed down; that several mounds in the neighborhood had been excavated, and nothing of interest found in them. I asked permission to examine this mound, and upon investigation, the following interesting facts were revealed:

"1st. I sharpened a stick four or five feet in length, and ran it down in the earth at several places, and finally struck a rock about eighteen inches below the surface, which, upon digging down, was found to be eighteen inches long by sixteen inches wide, and from two to three inches in thickness, the corners rounded. It rested on solid earth about eighteen inches above the bottom of the grave, and had been smoothed on top.

"2d. I then made an excavation in the south of the grave, and soon struck another rock, which, upon examination, proved to be in front of the remains of a human skeleton, in a sitting posture. The bones of the fingers of the right hand had been resting on this rock, and on the rock near the hand was a small stone about five inches long, resembling a tomahawk, or Indian hatchet. Upon further examination, many of the bones were found, especially the joints, skull, jawbones and neckbones. Around the neck were found coarse beads that seemed to be of some hard substance, and resembled chalk. The head was slightly inclined toward the east. A small lump of red paint, about the size of an egg, was found near the right side of this skeleton. The bones, upon examination of the sutures, would indicate the age of the subject to have been about twenty-five or twenty-eight years.

"3d. I made a further excavation toward the west of this grave and found another skeleton similar to the first, in a sitting posture, facing the east. A rock was on the right, on which the right hand had been resting, and on this rock was a tomahawk, which had been about seven inches in length, but was broken into two pieces, much better finished than the first. Beads were also on the neck of this one, but are much smaller and of finer quality than those on the neck of the first. The material, however, seems to be the same. A much larger amount of paint was found by the side of this than of the first. The bones indicated a person of larger frame, and one about fifty years of age. Everything about this one had the appearance of superiority over the first.

"4th. I continued the examination, and after diligent search found nothing on the north side of the grave, but on reaching the east, found another skeleton, in the same posture as the other, facing the west. On the right side of this was a rock on which the right hand had been resting, and on the rock was also a tomahawk about eight inches in length, broken into three pieces, much smoother and of finer material than the others. Beads were also found on the neck of this, but much smaller and finer than those of the others. A larger amount of paint than either or both of the other ones was found near this one. The bones would indicate a person of about forty years of age.

"5th. It is supposed that human hair decomposes in soil similar to that found here in from 150 to 200 years, but there was no vestige of hair discovered. Besides, the principal bones were almost entirely decomposed, and would crumble when handled. Those two circumstances, coupled with the fact that the farm on which this grave was found was the first settled in that county, the date of the first deed running back about 150 years, enables us to calculate with certainty that these bodies had been buried over 300 years.

"6th. The grave was situated due east and west, in measurement about 9 by 6 feet, the line being distinctly marked by differences in color of the soil. It was dug in rich black loam and filled with white sand, but contiguous to the skeletons was a dark colored earth; and so decidedly different was this from all surrounding it, both in quality and smell, that the line of the bodies could be readily traced. The odor of this decomposed flesh was similar to clotted blood, and would adhere in lumps when compressed in the hand. This was not the grave of the Indian warriors. In those we generally find pots, kettles, and all the implements of war, for the warrior had an idea that, after he arose from the dead he would need in the 'hunting-grounds beyond' his bow and arrow, war-hatchet and scalping-knife."

As to the credibility of the witness to the above facts, I will state that Dr. Spainhour is a gentleman of intelligence and high standing in his profession. He is Past Master of the lodge at Lenoir, and well known in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. He is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and has been in successful practice of his profession for ten years.

Having established, beyond reasonable doubt, that this statement is true, let us examine the facts more minutely and see if any satisfactory conclusion can be reached. It will doubtless convince the mind of every Mason who may read the account of this remarkable burial, that the American Indians were in possession of at least some of the mysteries of our order, and that this was evidently the grave of Masons, and the three highest officers in a Masonic lodge, or at least that these three persons had been buried by Masons, and those, too, that understood what they were doing. By examining the various facts as they are written, we find that the grave was situated due east and west; that an altar was erected in the center; that the south, east and west were occupied, and the *north was not*; that the implements of authority are near each body; that the difference in the quality of the beads indicates superior authority; the same may be said of the paint found near each, and that no implements of war were found except the tomahawk, which may as well represent the implement of authority. Viewing all the facts together, we must conclude that it was Masonry in some form. If so, to what extent they practiced the forms and ceremonies of Masonry must be left for future developments. The theory heretofore advanced that mysterious associations were held by Indians, will have this remarkable grave and contents to support it. Dr. Mackey, in his lexicon, under the head of American mysteries, says: "That fraternities bound by mystic ties, and claiming, like Free Masons, to possess an esoteric knowledge which they carefully concealed from all but the initiated, existed among the Aborigines of this country." Under the same head we find that "De Witt Clinton, once the General Grand High Priest of the United States, relates on the authority of a respectable native minister, who had received the signs, the existence of such a society among the Iroquois." I think it is Dr. Morris, in his Lights and Shadows of the Early History of Kentucky, who states among other things, to prove this theory, that on one occasion three white settlers were taken captive by the Indians. The fires had been kindled, two of the victims had already paid the death penalty by fire, when the chief arrived, and on examining the person of the third native (who was about to be sacrificed) discovered the badge of a Mason (the square and compass) on his bosom, and immediately ordered the fires to be extinguished, took the prisoner by the hand, led him to his own quarters, treated him kindly, and in a few days gave him an escort and sent him to his friends. These are all interesting facts, and "well worthy of our consideration as men and Masons," for, if it can be shown that the American Indian had *any* idea of Masonry, the historian will be aided in ascertaining the origin of the Indian, his former home before he chased the deer over the hills of our land. This, however, opens up a field of inquiry which I dare not explore, and I do hope that this communication may meet the eye of some learned Mason who can explain this seeming mystery, and, if any further information is needed in regard to this grave, &c., it can be had by addressing Dr. J. Mason Spainhour, at Lenoir, North Carolina, or the undersigned, at Olin, North Carolina.

JAMES SOUTHGATE.

Crops in Kentucky.

[Evansville Journal Kentucky Letter, Aug. 21.]

I have traveled nearly one thousand miles through the counties of Daviess, McLean, Muhlenburg, Ohio, Butler, Grayson (the land of ticks), Edmonson, Warren, Todd, Logan, Lyon, Caldwell, Hopkins, Christian and Trigg, Kentucky, and Montgomery and Stewart counties, Tennessee. I have traveled in all ways and possible modes of transportation—by railroad, steamboat, stage, buggy, horseback, farm wagon, skiff and ferryboat. It is only by these means that a person can see and form any idea of the crops of Kentucky and Tennessee. All along in the Green river country the corn seems burned up, and the tobacco crop is estimated by tobacco raisers to be about two-fifths, and not over one-half of the quantity raised by the same farmers last year. Along the Green river country the tobacco is not near so good as it is in the Cumberland river country. The farmers down in this country seem to raise the weed more profusely than in the Green river country.

Some fields of fifteen or twenty acres have some as fine tobacco as can be found growing in any country, while in other fields the tobacco is of yellow color, small leaf, and half destroyed by the worm. But, taking all things in consideration, the tobacco crops will be better than the farmers have anticipated.

The peach crops were never more abundant than now; almost every tree is filled to its fullest extent. The apple crop seems more meager, and can be found in only an occasional locality.

Shot by Mistake.

ST. PAUL, August 25.—A sub-contractor on the West Wisconsin railroad, name unknown, was shot near Hudson, Wisconsin, last night by one of his men, who took him for a thief. The wound was in the breast and proved fatal. The murderer gave himself up.

☞ Always buy a newspaper when traveling. Henry Wilkes, of Canandaigua, New York, who was on board the Westfield at the time of her explosion, observed this rule, and was holding it before his face. Though he was sent some twenty feet in air, and had his hands considerably scalded, he managed to get to shore without damage.

☞ It is said that a cure has been discovered for leprosy. A surgeon in Khundwa, India, reports the case of a wretched old man who came to him from Bombay, having been abandoned by his friends because of this terrible disease. He was treated with soap and water, and then with carbolic acid and oil, and was completely cured.

THE SITUATION.

Seasonable Suggestions from the Mid-Southern Country.

A Clear Exposition.

[From the McKenzie (Tenn.) Times.]

The "new departure" so-called is no departure at all. The Democracy of the country stands on the same old time-honored platform of States rights and a strict construction of the Constitution; of opposition to the consolidating tendency of the Federal Government, and advocacy of the largest right of local self-government compatible with the harmonious working of our complex system; of firm and unwavering opposition to the principles and measures of the Radical party, the infamous corruption, the shameful extravagance, the outrageous usurpations and reckless violations of the Constitution, that have characterized the Administration since its advent into power.

And yet that party has the shameless effrontery and the unblushing mendacity to assert that the Democracy propose to "depart" from the ancient landmarks and canonized principles handed down by Jefferson and the venerated apostles of their political creed, and degrade themselves and profane the traditions and sacred memories of the grand old party by embracing the principles and policy of the Radicals. Stranger still, and incredible as it may seem, there are not wanting those, while claiming a place in the Democratic fold, and even vaunting themselves Democrats *par excellence*, who lend themselves to the unworthy purpose of slandering and traducing the party, by uniting with Radicals, in charging a vast majority of their political brethren of deserting their principles, going over to the Radical party, *indorsing* their policy, getting on their platform, etc., etc. Shame upon such pharisaical bigotry, or worse, rank filial ingratitude. What are the facts in the case, and what are the grounds for this grave arraignment? In other words, what *is* the "New Departure," so-called? We presume our readers are familiar enough with the fact, that following the war, and as part of its results, whether legitimate or not, at all events the *natural* results of the ascendancy of Radical ideas and theory in the conduct of the Government, three amendments to the Federal Constitution have been formally ratified, and authoritatively proclaimed as provisions and parts of the organic law of the land. They are known as the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The first of these (the Thirteenth) declares slavery, or involuntary servitude, forever abolished throughout the land. The Fourteenth imposes certain political disabilities on a given and large class of Southern men, which are, however, repealable by its express terms, by a two-third vote of Congress; and further, confers equal civil rights on the blacks of the South, and the Fifteenth confers suffrage on the same class. This definition constitutes the gist of these amendments, which have of late become the subject of so much newspaper discussion, and which threaten to disturb, to some extent at least, the harmony of the Democratic party, and possibly to impair its efficiency in the Presidential campaign of '72. A very large majority, we are fully persuaded, of the National Democracy, embracing in its numbers the young, the live and progressive elements of the party, advocate the policy of acquiescing in and accepting, in good faith, if any, of course, these amendments, as the logical results of the great revolution through which the country has passed—as stern and irreversible facts, in the accomplishment of which the Southern people had just as much free agency and volition, and as much power to ward off, as did the immortal Lee in the treaty ratified between him and Grant at Appomatox. Precisely that much—no more and no less. No true Southern man will deny that those amendments were conceived in a spirit of malice and hate toward the South, and their ratification by the required three-fourths of all the States, brought about by coercion and fraud. This remark is applicable to all three of them—to one as much as another—to the Thirteenth as to the Fourteenth or Fifteenth. Neither of them could have come near commanding a three-fourths ratification. The Thirteenth would have been further from it than either of the others, under a fair and free expression by all the States.

They all alike went through the mere formality of a legal ratification, without the substance and spirit the Constitution enjoins. The question now presents itself, are they valid and binding provisions, and should they be recognized as parts of the Constitution? In company with the live and progressive Democracy of the country, we answer in the affirmative.

The Atlanta Sun, edited by A. H. Stephens, the Memphis Appeal, and a few other satellites that revolve about the great luminary of Atlanta, take the opposite ground. The Sun would treat them as mere nullities—of no force or effect whatever. In other words, it would unfurl the banner of nullification; a most extraordinary position, in view of the terrible and calamitous events of the last ten years, though not so astonishing to those who are cognizant of the influence and ascendancy that the mad-cap Toombs has habitually exercised for many years, over the opinions and conduct of the marvelously gifted but erratic editor of the Sun.

The astonishment, too, will be sensibly diminished when it is remembered how staunch and able an advocate for the Union was Mr. Stephens up to the very time Georgia seceded, and the proverbial proneness to run into extremes of all that class of politicians who happen to change their political views and party associations. The course advocated by the Sun is too wild and extravagant to merit serious consideration.

It can mean nothing but revolution—at least that would be its inevitable result, if attempted to be put into execution. We are persuaded the people of the South have had quite enough of strife and bloodshed.

The Appeal, while not going the whole doctrine, perhaps, of its Georgia contemporary—for we would not knowingly misstate its position—is yet unwilling to see the Southern Democracy accept the amendments as valid parts of the Constitution; and in the Presidential canvass of next year, would have the party, in its national platform, pledged to a war against those amendments until their abrogation should be brought about by some process known to the laws, and short of revolutionary means. Two modes of procedure have been pointed out, and have their respective advocates.

One is to bring the question of their validity before the Supreme Court of the United States, with the view of having them annulled by that tribunal. The other lies through the process of regular amendment and change, by the concurring action of three-fourths of the States as prescribed in the Constitution. A few words on each of these modes will be sufficient to demonstrate the utter futility, not to say absurdity, of expecting relief in the direction of either of the ways specified. Admitting the question to be one that could properly be brought to the cognizance of the Supreme Court of the United States, what earthly prospect would there be, as that body is at present constituted, of getting a decision favorable to the wishes of the Southern people. That court is thoroughly partisan and Radical, notoriously subservient to the requirements of party necessity, all recent appointees, with one or two exceptions, and all young, with every probability that a majority of the bench will be living twenty years hence, and holding office, too, by a life tenure. With this matter-of-fact common-sense view of the case, what sane mind can hope for relief from that quarter?

Then, on the other hand, the idea of getting three-fourths of all the States to concur in changing the Constitution, and striking out those obnoxious provisions, strikes us very forcibly as being equally chimerical and illusory.

What reasonable man can calculate, with the least grain of probability, on such a sweeping and wholesale revolution of public sentiment in the North, for many years to come at best, as to indulge a hope of relief from *that* quarter either?

Admitting a strong probability of obtaining the requisite three-fourths of the States to agree to wiping out any or all of these provisions in the next ten years even, where would be the wisdom—aye, would it not be the sheerest folly—to commit the party to a pledge whose fulfillment could, with no reasonable probability whatever, be realized short of such a term of years?

But then the ultraists do not propose to interfere at all with the Thirteenth amendment, which abolished slavery throughout the United States, although resting on no better foundation as to the mode of its ratification than the others. They "accept" that, and admit it to be an "accomplished fact." To rip open that question would be to inaugurate revolution and civil strife at once. The ultraists know this, and "hence the pause." This involves them in the most ridiculous inconsistency, for confessedly that amendment is the parent—the fountain-source of the others, which follow as corollaries, looking from a Northern standpoint. And then the constitution of every State in the South has been made to conform to this provision of the organic law of the Union. So in regard to the others. Every State constitution in the South is in perfect harmony, so far as the negro is concerned, with these same Federal amendments.

The Fourteenth amendment confers equal civil rights on the black man; he has them under our own State constitution and laws, and under those of every other Southern State. The Fifteenth amendment gives him the ballot; so does our own State constitution. Does anybody propose to change these Southern State constitutions, and deprive the negro of his civil rights and the ballot? Then why all this to do about Federal amendments that are but counterparts of our own organic laws?

True, the Fifteenth amendment was an outrageous infraction of our canonized doctrine of State rights and local self-government. It mars sadly the beauty and symmetry of our political system. But why wrangle about form and symmetry of parts, when the whole Constitution, in its substance and spirit, is threatened with subversion? A good administration of the Government will go far toward compensating for any defect in its organic structure. Let the Democracy get control of the Government, and the country will prosper, in spite of the Fifteenth amendment.

To enable the Democracy to do this, it is indispensable that the Southern people accept the Constitution as it is, and make the best of it. The Democracy can only win in the Presidential fight of next year by conciliating and gaining to its support that large class of old Democrats that have acted with the Republican party on the issues growing out of the war. A large body of moderate Republicans can likewise be detached from the support of Grant.

Both these elements are already disaffected, and can easily be drawn to the Democratic standard by wise and prudent measures. But they can never be induced to surrender the results of the war that they made such heavy sacrifices to bring about. "Accept" them in good faith, agree to stand by the Constitution as it is, and we see the way clear to a glorious Democratic victory in '72. On the other hand, let rash and hot-headed counsels prevail, let the issues of the war be fought over again, and so sure the battle is lost, the Constitution, with its good as well as bad parts, goes down, and republican liberty itself will be swallowed up in a consolidated despotism.

JOHN BEALL.

The Confederate Plan to Burn Detroit—How it Failed.

A Bit of History.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Were the name of John Y. Beall to be spoken now upon the streets of Detroit or Windsor, few would remember that he was the Confederate captain who headed the expedition to capture the steamer Philo Parsons, and the most vigilant spy and the sharpest schemer sent into Canada by the Confederates during the entire civil struggle. He was not only bold enough to walk the streets of Detroit while acting for the Confederates, but he had rooms at a Windsor hotel for weeks and weeks, and much of his planning was done over there. Beall had a number of men with him all the time, men claiming to be in the military service of the Confederate States Government, and their principal object in Canada, or the "neutral grounds," seemed to be gathering news, pointing out the strength of the North, the reception of sympathizing friends from the States, and planning and executing schemes intended to cripple or embarrass the United States Government. These plans had a wide range, and Beall seemed to think that an injury inflicted on a town or city on this side of the border was a triumph over the Government. His capture, conviction of piracy on the high seas, of being a spy, and of attempting to throw a passenger train from the track, and his death on the gallows, are matters of history written long ago and almost forgotten by the general public. There are, however, some parts of this history which have never appeared in print, and he had plans and schemes never brought to the knowledge of the Government or to those who would have suffered by their execution.

During the past week a man whose name will be given as Captain Thomas has been stopping at one of the hotels in Windsor. That he is an ex-Confederate Captain he does not and will not deny, being rather proud of the fact than otherwise; that he was a member of Beall's gang in Canada during the war he might deny, although he has knowledge of many matters which he could not have got hold of as an outside party. What is stated below was taken from his own lips, and, as for its truth, the man seemed to have no object in making false statements, and the fact that he could not be prevailed upon to visit this side of the river looks as if he had a fear that he might be interfered with for something occurring long ago.

After referring to the capture of the steamer Parsons, and detailing the affair with a minuteness which showed pretty clearly that he was in the full secret of the plan, Thomas stated that it was the intention of Beall's gang to pay Detroit an official visit, and to at least partially destroy the city. Just previous to the capture of the steamer, Beall and five men had an interview at a hotel over the river, which lasted nearly all night. At the meeting, Beall informed his comrades, three of whom had arrived that evening from Niagara Falls, that he had planned to give Detroit a cruel blow. He asserted to them that there were then about twenty-five men within a day's travel of Windsor whom he could depend on, five of whom had been in this city for several days helping to concoct the plan. The first move to be made was to cross the whole gang to this side on a certain Sunday night. Two were to make their way to the Detroit & Milwaukee depot, three to the Central depot, one to each elevator, two to the City Hall market, and the rest were to station themselves in various parts of the city. By crossing over about dusk, two or three at a time, so that no suspicions should be excited, it was calculated that every man would have provided himself by 10 o'clock with all the necessary materials and the situation for starting an incendiary fire. Those to be sent to the depots were expected to kindle their conflagrations at such a point that no efforts would prevent the destruction of the buildings. It was calculated to have the first fire break out in the northern part of the city, another somewhere on Gratiot road, and that the steamers running to these, and people being attracted that way, there would be a fine opportunity for starting the big fires. Beall exhibited a supply of peculiar matches, made very large, and so constructed that one of them would burn full five minutes before dying out. By igniting one of these and placing it against a dry clap-board, the board would soon burn smartly, and, thrown among hay or straw, the conflagration was sure. To prevent disappointment, each man was to have been provided with a bottle of turpentine.

The plan was detailed at full length, and Beall expressed his convictions that it would prove a success. If it did, he was to follow up the burning nightly until the business portion of the city was destroyed. He named the night, sent his men over here to acquaint themselves with the localities, and at length the night came. Confederates to the number of fifteen, were in Windsor, and seven were on this side, who were to meet Beall at some point on Jefferson avenue. One circumstance thwarted the plan, even after four or five of the men had crossed over. Thinking that the destruction already planned was not enough, Beall had planned for more. He had chosen three men from the gang, who were to cross to this side as travelers, having carpet-bags and the like, and each one was to stop at a different hotel, the names of the three largest houses being given. After supper each was to secure a room, and shortly before 10 o'clock set fire to the bed and furniture. It was calculated that a man could walk down stairs, locking his room behind, and be at a safe distance before any alarm was given. With the hotels on fire, in addition to the five or six already mapped out, Beall was positive that great damage would be done somewhere. When he came to look up his men, he found that one of the hotel-burning trio had disappeared and could not be found. It immediately occurred to him that the man had come to this side and betrayed the plot, and there was so much to confirm his suspicions that he dared not come over, and word was sent to all who had crossed that the project had been abandoned. Thomas asserts that the man became frightened and ran off into the interior of Canada.

Beall had several other plans of revenge on Detroit. One of these was to blow up one or more of the Cleveland line of boats. Another was to hire a store in the central part of the city, get several barrels of powder into it, set the place on fire, and hope that the explosion would kill part of the crowd sure to rush to the scene. Beall made an offer of $30,000 in gold to any volunteer who would explode the magazine at Fort Wayne, or manage to blow up the barracks there, at that time holding hundreds of soldiers, but the danger of detection was so great that no one would undertake the task, although at least two men looked over the interior of the fort with that end in view. Thomas asserts that he was knowing to a plot to throw trains from the railroad bringing in soldiers, and that if Beall had not been captured when he was, some terrible blow would have been struck at Detroit within the next two weeks.

A Faithful Mother.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Shortly after the close of the war Mrs. Beach, living near Carrollton, went insane. The cause of her derangement was attributed to the loss of her husband in one of the numerous conflicts in Virginia. Notwithstanding the unsound condition of her mind, she went about her daily duties as usual, taking care of her children (she had two, a boy and a girl,) and sewing for their support. It was only in conversation that her infirmity was apparent, and her utter aversion for society. Naturally weak and delicate in her organization her overtaxed strength gave way under the arduous work she performed, and day by day her thin, pale face grew care-worn, and her soft and silent footsteps drew nearer to the grave. But to all inquiries of friends about her health she would shake her head and say, "I'm well; I can't die; who would care for my little ones?" The sad and lonely life of the woman excited compassion, but she would take no alms. She toiled early and late. But, not a great while since, she sent for a gentleman living a short distance from her, and when he arrived, said to him, "I'm going to die now; my children are provided for." In less than two days she was dead, and contemporaneous with the fact came the intelligence that, by the death of an uncle, her children had become heirs to a large fortune in Maryland.

☞ In Zarate, a city of the Argentine Republic, there happened on the 8th of June last a frightful hurricane with stones. The Cordova Prensa describes it as follows: "It was about half-past four A. M.; the atmosphere without the slightest breeze and suffocating. The clouds went on slowly accumulating in great masses in the west; five A. M. struck, when a dull yet frightful sound was heard far off to the westward. A minute afterwards the storm broke in an awful form. It began with a sound like the discharge of heavy artillery, with lightning. The Pampero wind swept over with unusual violence and fury, bringing with it a cloud of stones, such as never had been seen before. These stones were as big as goose eggs, fell everywhere, very few being as small as that of a pigeon. Houses, huts and roofs of all sorts suffered terribly; some were knocked over, others unroofed, and all injured. Not a pane of glass or a public lamp survived unbroken, and many were carried to a great distance by the force of the wind. Buildings exposed to the fury of the blast looked as if a rifle corps had been doing their best against them. Many animals were reported killed and one woman and child."

The mere learning of languages is like expending one's money for handsome purses.—J. P. Richter.

Cotton Statement.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 26.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 17¾@17⅞c; receipts 45 bales; exports coastwise 25 bales; sales 20 bales; stock 3,531 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton, the market is quiet; good ordinary 15c; net receipts 187 bales; stock 10,397 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18c; net receipts 36 bales; sales 25 bales; stock 3,321 bales.

WALL-PAPER. WOOD BROTHERS, No. 116 Fourth [illegible] is the cheapest house in the city. [illegible] Paper Columns and Decorations of [illegible] style finished in the best manner. [illegible]

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, AND FANCY GROCE[RIES] FOR SALE BY H. W. ERLE,

Formerly of Market street, near Second, now successor to J. T. Lanham, 155 Third st., bet. [illegible] and Jefferson. Give him a call and judge for yourselves. All goods delivered within the city. au30 dlm sxTu

THE ROBBINS PROCESS.

Its Application to Wooden Pavement Considered in a Sanitary Point of View.

A Report from Professor Jenkins.

The following report of Professor Thomas E. Jenkins upon the efficacy of the Robbins process of preserving wood, and of its application to the material used in making wooden pavements, was made at the request of the Mayor and others:

LOUISVILLE, August 21, 1871.

Hon. J. Richard Barret:

DEAR SIR—I have been furnished with blocks of green (unseasoned) beech and pine wood by you and Gen. Hyland, stated to have been treated by Messrs. Skene & Co., of this city, according to the "Robbins Process" for preserving wood, and also, a block of pine wood said to have been treated by the same process in the city of New York, with a request that I should investigate said blocks chemically and report the result of my examination, and state my opinion as to whether they are preserved by the treatment from mold and decay.

The several blocks have been carefully examined and tested for the preservation principles, the so-called tar acids, or coal-tar creosote, and I find some of the blocks treated by Messrs. Skene & Co. well saturated, or, rather, penetrated by the tar-oil, while others are only partially charged with the preservative material.

The pine block treated in New York is thoroughly and to its center impregnated with tar oil containing carbolic acid.

I have examined the apparatus improvised by the Messrs. Skene for the purpose of "Robbinsizing" wood, and have formed the opinion that it, in its present juxtaposition of its parts, is inadequate to thoroughly inject large quantities of wood at any one time with the vapors of tar oil. This was only intended as an experiment, however, and, allowing for the imperfection of the mere temporary apparatus, the result was quite satisfactory.

I constructed an apparatus on a small scale, with which I have been able to impregnate green beech blocks *throughout* with mixed carbolic and cresylic acids (the preservative principles of coal-tar), and therefore believe that an apparatus simple and inexpensive may be erected which will treat wood thoroughly and efficiently by the Robbins process.

My opinion as to the preservative qualities of the tar-acids, and answers to the other queries you make, will be found embodied in the following remarks:

When the Robbins process was first announced to the public, I thought that, if it were practicable, it would be a very great step in advance, and one which would enable wooden pavements to achieve a success, to say nothing of the many other useful purposes it could be put to. Without a process of preservation wood can never be made a lasting nor a wholesome paving material; when laid as is usually done with green blocks, it will speedily rot, and in the act of rotting will evolve emanations which will doubtless prove very prejudicial to the health of the community living in proximity thereto.

The only apprehension I have ever had in regard to the success of this process was as to the practical difficulty of displacing the watery constituents of the wood, in order to allow the entrance of the coal-tar oil. But the fact of finding carbolic acid in the center of the blocks, and the fact of putting it there myself, in the state of vapor, have dispelled that fear and proved that that difficulty can be surmounted.

Since the Robbins process is proved to be in competent hands, with properly-constructed apparatus, and appropriate material, capable of charging paving blocks of wood with preservative substances, the questions of next greatest importance are principally two, viz:

1. Will the impregnation of wood with the so-called tar acids protect it and prevent its decay? and

2. If wood be so treated and distributed over large surfaces in crowded communities, what effect will it have in a sanitary point of view?

At whatever time trees may be felled, the vessels of the outer wood still contain sap, and, indeed, the whole wood is completely penetrated with more or less moisture. No wood, when freshly cut down, is fit for use. The juices of the wood must as far as possible be got rid of, or put in such a condition that they will neither decay themselves nor start the process of decay in neighboring bodies. Under conditions of moisture, air, and warmth most woods commence a course of rapid decay, those which longest resist this change being sound (dense) heart wood, but more especially that impregnated with resinous matter. The ordinary mode of decay begins with a sort of fermentation, and continues generally by moist decomposition, until the timber loses its structure and woody character, and finally is converted into a dark rotten mass, called humus. Besides this usual rotting of wood, there is a species of decay which may affect the best ordinary seasoned timber, and at any time in the course of its use. This species of decomposition is styled "dry rot"—the most insidious and dangerous disease to which timber is liable. It commences in the body of the stick, however well this may be protected with paint or varnish, and, without any indication of its existence upon the outside, it goes on converting the fiber of the wood into dry dust, and spreads from within outward, until the stick becomes a mere shell, without strength or substance. Dry rot of timber has been ascertained to be the result of the growth of a peculiar fungus (*merulius lachrymans*), which develops so rapidly that it has been known to destroy heavy oak sticks in a few months. [illegible] in the "Annales des Mines" (vol. vii., 1835) that timbers used in some of the French mines as props seldom lasted longer than fifteen months. There is a great difference in the liability of different kinds of wood to be attacked by this disease. Pliny, who seems to have been acquainted with this subject to some extent, observed that the more odoriferous a piece of timber is the more durable it will be. He also knew that the part of the timber most subject to rot was the sapwood, and recommends that the latter be cut away in squaring the stick.

In the living tree the growth of this fungus is not readily produced, and it seems that its germs only begin to vegetate after the juices of the plant are in a state of insipient putrifaction. By arresting this fermentation the decay may be prevented, and various methods are successfully applied to effect this purpose. The dissipation of the fluids by evaporation produced by thorough seasoning, and then securing the wood from the entrance of moisture through its pores, is a common but imperfect method of protecting timber. Another method is to "season" the wood under water. By this process the putrescible or fermentable materials are washed out and got rid of. A third method consists in filling the pores and interstices of the wood with such substances as resist or prevent putrefaction. The processes of Kyan, Davy, Boucherie, Payne, Margary, Burnett and others are of this kind, but they all employ metallic salts, and the process is troublesome, costly, and not efficient under all circumstances. But the most successful of all the methods of preservation of wood, and the most ancient, appears to be the impregnation of the wood with creosote or creosote-like substances. The most lasting preservation of animal and vegetable matter is witnessed in the mummies and their wood and cloth envelopes of the ancient Egyptians. Their wood, linen and animal bodies are found to-day, after a lapse of over 3,000 years, in a wonderful state of preservation. In the petroleum districts of Burmah and the Caspian Sea, the quality of the natural rock-oil to preserve timber that has been immersed in it is and has long been well understood, and the inhabitants employ the article for this purpose.

Of the various processes now used in England that of Bethel is regarded as the most efficient. It consists in expelling the liquid and gaseous contents of the wood by heat and suction, and replacing them by injecting with great pressure the "dead oil" from coal tar. Prof. ———, of L'Ecole des Ponts et Chaussies of Paris, in referring in his lectures to this process for preserving timber, says: * * * * * *

"We were shown pine railway sleepers which had been in use under the Rochester railroad for eighteen years, and found them in a remarkable state of preservation. We have great confidence in this mode of treating wood." This process, or similar ones, are adopted by a large proportion of the railroad companies of England, Belgium and France for the preservation of their railroad sleepers, and the "creosoting process," as it is called, is highly approved.

According to Dr. Litheby, health officer of London, "Dead oil," first, coagulates albuminous substances; second, absorbs and appropriates the oxygen in the pores of the wood, and so protects from eromacausis (slow combustion); third, resinifies in the pores, and thus shuts out both air and moisture; and, fourth, acts as a poison to lower forms of animal and vegetable life, and so protects the wood from all parasites. These properties especially fit it for impregnating timber exposed to alternations of wet and dry states. Lumber thus prepared is not affected by exposure to air and water, and requires no painting. (Civil Engineers' Jour., vol. 23.)

Dr. Squibb says: "The uses and applications of this solution (sol. of coal-tar creosote) are so numerous that it is impossible to allude to more than a few of the more prominent ones. When it is remembered that this substance, in very small quantities (how small no one yet knows), is antizymotic—that is, opposed to or fatal to all the lower orders of both animal and vegetable life; and is antiseptic—that is, opposed to putrefaction or decay, preserving even the organisms which it kills; and when it is remembered that all contagions, infections and epidemics are believed, by good authorities, to be zymotic—that is, of the character of a fermentation dependent upon living organisms; and that all the processes of putrefaction and decay are zymotic also—that is, dependent upon fermentations of the kind which are caused and kept up through the agency of cell life, or organisms of low vitality, a good key to its powers and uses is at once obtained." He further says: "From a sanitary or hygienic point of view its uses and applications are more general than those of any other article, or perhaps than all other agents taken together. * * * * * Its antiseptic and preservative powers have been long known, though but recently investigated, and it is now believed, on good authority, that the *process of embalming* used by the ancient Egyptians, whereby their mummies are handed down through thousands of years, owes its efficacy and success mainly to this substance." Many generations of our own time have protected and preserved their meats and fish through its agency as derived through smoke, and all the preservative agency of smoke, tar, soot, &c., is owing to the minute proportion of creosote therein contained.

The Robbins process for preserving wood is quite analagous to the smoking process for preserving meats, it applies the preservative material (creosote) in the state of vapor, but it accomplishes in a short time for wood what the smoking process does for meat by protracted treatment.

Nothing is better established in chemistry than the fact that the "tar-acids" (carbolic and cresylic acids) are the most powerful and reliable antiseptics or preventers of fermentation, putrefaction, mold, and decay.

In the course of my experiments on this subject I have seen newly-sawed and green blocks of beach wood soon become covered with parasitic vegetation or mold, while those blocks which were even slightly permeated with the principles from coal-tar remained quite free from such growths. Another significant phenomenon I noticed was, that if blocks had become sun-cracked or checked before treatment with the vapor of the tar-oil, the cracks and checks closed up during the process, and remain so to the present time. The significance of this fact is that it points to the efficacy of the Robbins process for the prevention of swelling, shrinking, checking and warping of timber, and that it will keep wood continually seasoned.

From all I have learned from the experiments of others, and from my own observations, I believe that wood, when charged and impregnated throughout its entire structure and substance with the tar acids or creosote oils from tar, will be preserved from mold and decay for an indefinite period, or until the very wood itself shall have worn out.

I find that the simple application of melted pitch to the surface of wood, either dry or unseasoned, by the process of momentary dipping, gives only a very superficial coating; and blocks so treated do not give evidence of the presence of carbolic acid or its congeners in their interiors, and the wood, especially if it be green and wet, will surely and speedily rot. I have examined several blocks treated by the dipping process, and put down and used as a pavement for three or four years, which were quite rotten in the interior (and one entirely rotten throughout, even to the verge of the tarry coating,) at the end of the time mentioned. That the dipping process cannot impregnate the wood to any perceptible or practical depth will at once be seen when we recollect one of the fundamental [illegible] of nature is, that "two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time." [illegible] fibres of wood, in the pores and inter[illegible] sap and air, and so long as they [illegible] no other body can enter. It has long been proved that a [illegible] ply dipping it into a solution of [illegible] washing its surface with the solution [illegible] quite as thoroughly [illegible] permanently [illegible] vapor of creosote and [illegible] the substance of the [illegible] and in a state of vapor, drives the watery [illegible] out.

THE SANITARY ASPECT OF THE SUBJECT.

When vegetable matter is exposed to [illegible] moisture at a suitable temperature it [illegible] decay, giving rise to various vapors and [illegible] the nature and composition of which [illegible] known; but there is also developed [illegible] effluvium, or emanation, called miasm [illegible] asm, the nature of which we know little [illegible] ing, and we only know it through its effects [illegible] health, it being the cause of intermittent and [illegible] mittent diseases. The formidable nature [illegible] malaria may to some extent be [illegible] when we know it to be the cause of [illegible] mentioned diseases. But these are [illegible] familiar effects: it gives rise to affections of [illegible] spleen, liver and [illegible] lowed by a long train of [illegible] the diseases denominated [illegible] and typhoid diseases [illegible] stomach and bowels. Cholera [illegible] diarrhea are referred to its agency. [illegible] tent neuralgia is doubtless one of its effects [illegible] is observed that those who are exposed [illegible] posed to malaria lose their whole [illegible] mental constitution. Their native [illegible] prematurely old, so that children are [illegible] wrinkled, their muscles flaccid [illegible] lank, the abdomen tumid, and the [illegible] ed. They rarely attain what, in more [illegible] regions, would be considered old age.

Now, if large surfaces of our streets [illegible] paved with wooden blocks [illegible] equately protected by some efficient [illegible] and preservative means, the [illegible] train of complaints and [illegible] for after the pavements shall have [illegible] subject to alternations of wet [illegible] weather for a few years. But with a [illegible] process for preserving wood from decay [illegible] wooden pavement may be laid which will [illegible] until destroyed by mechanical [illegible] from the dangers of miasmatic emanations.

Carbolic and cresylic impregnation, as by the Robbins process, will serve a double purpose; it will save the wood from decay, and [illegible] volatilization of [illegible] tile into the atmosphere they will serve to [illegible] nently disinfect the air of the city.

It is scarcely necessary for me to call attention to the immense cost to the citizens of wholesale sickness, resulting from causes referred to, would give rise to; but I think it safe to say that the money paid out in a year or two for medical treatment of the increased sickness, to say nothing of the death and distress sure to take place, would pay for [illegible] of wooden [illegible]

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

THOS. E. JENKINS.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati.......ARLINGTON	3 P. [illegible]
New Orleans....P. W. STRADER	7 A. [illegible]

Arrivals Yesterday.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Juniata, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Burksville, Cairo.
Palestine, Evansville.	LeClaire, Evansville.

Departures Yesterday.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Juniata, Cin.
Palestine, Evansville.	LeClaire, Evansville.
Burksville, Cairo.	Leonora, Madison.

The river continues about on a stand, [illegible] 34 inches in the canal and 10 inches in the [illegible] down the chute. Yesterday was cloudy at [illegible] tervals, and there were several misty [illegible] of rain during daylight. Towards night clouds thickened and there was fair prospect for heavy rain. Business in river circles dead card in Louisville at this time.

The Mail Company's packet Palestine [illegible] last evening with a good trip for Evansville.

The Rose Hite will be the Evansville packet from Portland at 4 P. M. to-morrow.

The John T. Moore will make another trip to Cairo.

The Enterprise is still at Portland with [illegible] greater portion of the cargo she brought up [illegible] on board.

The Ada Hellman was due from Cairo [illegible] night, and will leave for Cairo to-morrow [illegible]

The Eddyville will arrive at Portland [illegible] Cairo on Tuesday, and will return to [illegible] on Wednesday.

The Arlington will be the [illegible] leaving the city to-day. She leaves [illegible] nati at 3 P. M.

The Bermuda will be in from [illegible] day and will transfer her freight to [illegible] at Portland. The Charmer goes to [illegible] [illegible] to-morrow.

The Burksville came in early [illegible] morning from Cairo, reloaded [illegible] and left for that port last evening [illegible] freight and as many people as she [illegible]

The Nick Longworth is advertised [illegible] this city for New Orleans during [illegible] Captain Kates, her clever command[er] [illegible] Cincinnati, and telegraphs that she [illegible]

Wm. Earle Ryder was the [illegible] gentleman who was drowned [illegible] the foot of Fifth street, Cincinnati [illegible] night. He was 32 years of age [illegible] Auburn.

A huge blacksmith shop [illegible] the upper edge of Wetzel's [illegible] new house presents quite an [illegible] harbor, and will make a splendid [illegible] pilots.

The light-draught steamer [illegible] Cartwright, and B. F. Egan [illegible] Cairo and below to-morrow [illegible] pers will please have their freight [illegible] She takes the reshipping freight [illegible] which arrives this morning.

The P. W. Strader will bid [illegible] adieu at 7 o'clock this morning [illegible] Brolaski, of the St. Louis and [illegible] Company, arrived yesterday, and [illegible] took charge of affairs, then [illegible] for Cairo to-day. She goes out [illegible] and will be piloted by Joe McCulloch [illegible] Clark, Jr. The Strader is a good boat [illegible]

Efforts have been made in [illegible] naphtha as fuel on board a steamer [illegible] engine worked as well as if coal had [illegible] while the amount of naphtha required [illegible] same work was considerably [illegible] estimated that twenty pounds of [illegible] as much heat as forty pounds of coal [illegible] is found in large quantities about the [illegible] Mountains, where it is sold very [illegible] intend to use it on the railroads [illegible] country and on the steamboats [illegible] Volga river.

A new invention, consisting of [illegible] combining the advantages of an alarm [illegible] engine and ship's pump, was recently [illegible] Dover, N. H., and is said to have [illegible] satisfaction to a number of interested [illegible] present at the trial. The alarm is [illegible] means of a whistle blown by compress[ed air from] the pump, and this whistle, under [illegible] cumstances, can be heard three miles [illegible] nals for a fog, pilot, distress, for [illegible] consist of long, medium and short [illegible] cording to the key furnished, and by [illegible] process, a telegraphic alphabet can [illegible] communication. By changing the [illegible] machine water may be pumped from [illegible] hold to extinguish fire. The entire [illegible] in very small compass, is very simple, [illegible] all its arrangements cost but $150.

The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday has this:

BELLE VERNON, PENN., August [illegible]

[To the Missouri Democrat.]

The Exporter was launched successfully [illegible] at 10 A. M. * * The Exporter is Capt. [illegible] Williams' mammoth sternwheeler, [illegible] described in the Democrat. She is intended [illegible] the trade between New Orleans and Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the Arkansas; but [illegible] will carry a large cargo, it is more than [illegible] that she will ply between St. Louis and New Orleans during those times when there is no [illegible] for transportation to Arkansas.

The St. Louis Republican yesterday [illegible] duced the following: "A large crowd had [illegible] gregated at an early hour on the Keokuk [illegible] boat, waiting the arrival of the Andy [illegible] She came in about fifteen minutes to one [illegible] amidst cheers and waving of handkerchiefs [illegible] the waiting spectators. She landed at [illegible] of Cherry street, when she was boarded [illegible] immense crowd, who were anxious to [illegible] time. Some said four days and others six days, [illegible] but no one could give the exact time [illegible] left New Orleans on Saturday [illegible] 7½ o'clock. She made the run in [illegible] eighteen hours, being detained eight [illegible] hours in a fog and four hours in [illegible] mer block, which she broke in [illegible] bar. In endeavoring to pass the Dexter [illegible] mouth of Red river, the Dexter landed [illegible] being passed. She arrived here one hour [illegible] half ahead of the Capitol City, passing [illegible] Kennett's Castle. The latter boat left [illegible] ahead of her at Cairo. Cyrus Brown [illegible] cook of the S. S. Merrill, who shot and [illegible] deck-hand, Duke, at Quincy, was discharged [illegible] Thursday, the court deciding that the [illegible] was in self-defense and justifiable. He [illegible] take passage down on the Merrill, but was refused by the captain, he probably fearing [illegible] trouble between Brown and the deck-hands [illegible] are friends of Duke."

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, August 26.—Weather cloudy [illegible] indications of rain. Monongahela river [illegible] and rising above.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—River rising with [illegible] 4 inches. Rain last night and this afternoon.

EVANSVILLE, August 26.—Weather cloudy, hot, and a great storm is approaching. [illegible] falling slowly. Port list—Passed down—[illegible] at 3 A. M.; Tobe Hurt at 5 P. M. Passed up—[illegible] Hughes at 9 A. M.; Fayette at 9 A. M.; Mollie Ra[illegible] gon at 10:30 A. M.; Ada Hellman at 11 A. M. The [illegible] Orossbeck commenced operations on the wreck of the Norman and Pine Bluff this morning. [illegible] commenced raining at 6 P. M.

CAIRO, Aug. 26.—Port list—Departed—John [illegible] Lumsden, Evansville packet, at 6 A. M.; Glasgow [illegible] New Orleans to St. Louis, at 7 A. M.; The [illegible] per, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 7 A. M.; Bismarck, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 8 A. M.; [illegible] P. Wait, St. Louis to Vicksburg, at 10 A. M.; Eddyville, Louisville packet, at 3 P. M.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, at 6 P. M.; Ella Kellogg, Cairo to St. Louis, at 6 P. M. The Glasgow and Mattie Moore are aground near Goose Island. River stationary. Thermometer 84.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Arrived—Huntsville from Peoria; City of Cairo from Vicksburg; Northwestern from Keokuk; Harry Johnson from Quincy; City of Alton from New Orleans; Columbia from White river. Departed—Mary Alice and Rubicon for New Orleans; Fanny Lewis for Cambridge; Alice for Keokuk City; Harry Johnson and St. Johns for Keokuk; St. Joseph for Memphis; Lady Lee for Red river; Merrie White for Arkansas river; Northwestern for St. Paul. River falling slowly. Heavy rain after 12 o'clock last night, lasting till after daylight.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—Weather stormy this evening. River stationary. Arrived—Celeste from Arkansas river. Departed—Belle Labarge and Grand Tower for St. Louis; Alian for White river.

VICKSBURG, August 26.—Passed up—Colorado at 9 A. M.; Henry Ames at 2 P. M.; Ouachita Belle at 3 P. M. Weather clear. River falling.

LITTLE ROCK, August 26.—Weather cloudy; slight shower to-day. River still falling. Navigation above is suspended.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Arrived—Shannon from Louisville. Departed—Susie Silver for St. Louis.

☞ The Norwich Advertiser selects the following from "What I Know about Farming:" Catch your butterflies late in August. Select the deep-yellow ones if you would get good, sweet, salable butter.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, '71.

☞ For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.

RELIGIOUS.

Bishop Payne, the Episcopal Bishop of Africa, has determined to resign his jurisdiction at the approaching General Convention, on account of failing health.

The Bishop of Iowa (Episcopal) declares that the Scriptures nowhere command baptism by immersion, and asserts that it is invariably a symbol to the birds of the spirit.

It is said there is but one Presbyterian church of any kind in the State of Rhode Island, and that one is at Providence, having a membership of about two hundred.

Rev. Dr. Spring, of the city of New York, has concluded the sixty-first year of his pastorate. For forty-six years he has been the oldest Presbyterian pastor in that city.

Rev. Dr. Evarts, pastor of the largest Baptist Society in Chicago, is talked of for Mayor of that city. His election is certain, would give us a satisfactory way the Sunday-law question.

The Wesleyans, in England, have twenty pastors charged to fully, and twenty-three subpastors charged to build a new and more commodious church edifice in the city they occupy.

In 1870 there were reported 1,419,466 members of regular Baptist churches in this country, and 600,000 others who claim to be baptized—making 2,000,000 who practice only one ordinance.

There are several churches of French Baptists in the country, principally in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. It is stated that there are about fifty-six Baptists in every State of the Union.

It is stated that the successor to Pius Ninth has already selected, and that the formal election will be made in less than twenty-four hours after the death, without the interposition of the Conclave.

Such is the growth of the Swedish Lutheran Church in this country by the increasing accession of emigrants, that it is supposed in ten years the Synod now organized will contain two hundred ministers and a hundred congregations.

The Methodist Conference in Germany has taken decided ground against the proposition to separate them from the American Church, and constitute them an independent body. They desire to remain under the jurisdiction of the Mother Church.

The Wesleyans and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada have appointed committees for the consideration of union between the two bodies. The Primitive Methodists and Bible Christians have not as yet taken any such action.

A lad, on remarking to Mr. Spurgeon that his father had discovered the secret of perpetual happiness, Mr. Spurgeon said, "Then I am sure I shall find it out." To this he replied, "Yes, I am constantly finding it out, and finding it out, and it is no wonder that it sometimes gets lost."

Eighteen copies of the first edition of the Bible ever printed in Asia, between the years 1640 and 1663, by Rev. James Lennox, of New York, a descendant of the venerable Eliot, are now in the care of thirty-two hundred dollars.

Rev. Dr. Murdock, home Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, has sailed for Europe to look into the condition of the Baptist Missionary Societies in Europe, with reference to the question of building and extending churches in the Orient in these critical times.

The church known as the "Christian Union," organized during our late war, reports three hundred ministers, two thousand appointments, fifty-three thousand members, three hundred meeting-houses, forty thousand communicants, and church property valued at $650,000.

Deacon Samuel Holmes, of Montclair, New Jersey, assisted at the installation of a Congregational pastor in Waterbury, Connecticut, delivering the address to the people. This is the first instance of a layman taking part in the ordination, and may be not down as a new departure.

Rev. H. V. Lawrence has proposed, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the young men in the Methodist church be gathered, and a church built out of the proceeds of Salt Lake City. The author of the Journal offers to act as treasurer, and acknowledges the receipt of five dollars on account.

The death of the Rev. P. Gadsden, one of the most eminent of Episcopal clergymen in South Carolina, and a deputy soon to be sent to General Convention, is just announced. In all that the deceased did in his military candidacy for the ministry to supply the places made vacant by death or resignation.

The opinion of Rabbi Elkan Herzman, pastor of the Fifth-avenue Synagogue, Chicago, for eating ice-cream on a day when abstinence from food is enjoined, has produced quite a sensation in Jewish circles. The proceeding seems to be found in the premises, as his place is occupied by another.

The Jewish Sabbath begins on Friday morning, at sunrise, and ends on Saturday morning half an hour after sunset. The food is cooked or prepared for cooking on Friday, and the day is observed as a rest to all within their gates," servants and strangers included.

The Unitarians at a recent convention in New Hampshire passed a resolution censuring the Boston society for proposing to build a new and more commodious church edifice in the city they occupy.

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It is not generally known that John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, nearly one hundred years before Asbury, was the first missionary of the Church of England in Savannah, South Carolina, and a deputy soon to be sent to General Convention, is just announced. In all that the deceased did in his military candidacy for the ministry to supply the places made vacant by death or resignation.

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It is not generally known that John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, nearly one hundred years before Asbury, was the first missionary of the Church of England in Savannah, South Carolina, and a deputy soon to be sent to Christ's Church. The present number of communicants in the Episcopal Church in that city is nine hundred and seventy-two. Last year it gave $3,000 to the various objects an average of $3.40 to each communicant.

Bishop Randall has just made an excursion from Denver City to the northern part of his jurisdiction, and was absent eleven days, during which time he traveled one thousand three hundred miles, and held two services. One night he slept in a saloon, on a billiard-table, using a blanket for a bed, and the next day preached in a place that had been fitted up for theatrical performances. With such a bishop the Episcopal Church need not fear rank in missionary work.

A young Episcopal clergyman, spending a few days at Saratoga, called on the Baptist minister, a college friend, who expressed a desire for him to preside in the coming Sabbath, but as it was the day of their communion, it would be unchristian for him to preach to his people, and not be allowed to commune with them, which he could not do, not having been baptized. The Episcopalian replied: "O, don't be uneasy, I will preach for you; but were I forty times baptized, I could not commune to your table; by the rules of our church, you, you know, are not ordained, and cannot administer the ordinances at all." And so he preached, and at the close he was cut to his dinner, while the saints sat at the table.

The New Education.

The principles of the new education are few and simple. We may state them, in general terms, to be the thorough application of the latest and best discoveries of the age to the intellectual training of the young. This implies a revolution in the art of teaching, a recognition of the sacred individuality of every human soul, and an abandonment of the old principle of fitting into one mold every applicant for a complete education. It requires, in its university training, the same enthusiasm, scholarship and devotion on the part of the teacher that the old system has been so rich in; and, in addition, it demands a more copious and complete array, and a greater freedom, than have ever been known before in education.

The best illustration of the new education that we are conversant with is that furnished in the founding and management of Cornell University. The founder, with a clearness of perception that seized upon the essential element from the first, said: "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." The necessary accompaniment to this was large, unstinted giving; for this is also another element of the new education, that it requires for great and the constant expenditure not only of the money, but of the energy, wisdom and talent of its trustees.

Mr. CORNELL's first gift was over half a million of dollars in cash. The general government had granted land scrip to the State of New York to the amount of nearly one million acres, and this was allotted to the university upon certain conditions, and has been most advantageously located by Mr. CORNELL. Supplementary gifts of the most munificent character, from the founder and other friends who have become permanently enthusiastic in the development of the new education, speedily gave the university a worthy position; and classes have been received and taught for now three years in its walls, and its first graduates will leave it in 1872. During the past year there were over six hundred pupils in attendance upon its teachings.

The university comprises ten distinct colleges, namely, Agriculture, Chemistry and Physics, History and Political Science, Languages, Philosophy and Literature, Mechanic Arts, Military Science, Natural History, and of Architecture. In these there are regular courses of four years each, upon the satisfactory completion of which the student may receive a degree; but in addition to this, and the special feature that illustrates best the new system, is the elective course possible for any student to pursue, either with or without the view, after completing it, of applying to the faculty for a degree. This course consists of fifteen hours of lectures or recitations a week; in whatever branches the student wishes, only limited by the ability of the student to receive, or the teacher to impart, instruction. Thus, during the last year, six students received special tuition in Persian; though that is not, at present, part of any one of the regular courses. But there are special courses, as indicated in the list of colleges that we have given, that are largely taken, and are of great practical importance. Among these is, First, the course in agriculture, comprising agricultural chemistry, and veterinary surgery, and the actual management of all the details of the university farm, of two hundred acres. Next we may mention the course in the mechanic arts, comprising the use of tools and machinery, and also the course in civil engineering, both of which are remarkably complete. A number of the students have also been able by their own labor to earn something for their support, as the erection of the new buildings, the culture of the farm, and the work of the university printing press have required a large amount of skilled labor.

A prominent feature in the new education, as exemplified here, is the remarkably complete nature of the appliances to assist in the work of teaching. To speak of the philosophical apparatus, of the various collections in natural history, and the wonderfully well-selected library of over 30,000 volumes, is unnecessary, for these are common with all universities. But no other institution in the country has so full a set of the famous Auzoux models as is collected here. These are so novel, so unique, so artistic, so exact in color and shape, and so remarkably adapted to the purposes of education, that they deserve the special consideration of all interested in education. They may be described as rendering tangible what the microscope renders visible; and as preserving in an always accessible shape the demonstrations of the dissecting knife. They are made by only one person, M. ANSOUX, of Paris; the material used in their structure is papier-mache, and the coloring of nature is followed with the utmost fidelity. One of these models represents a grain of wheat magnified to the size of a musk-melon; by an ingenious mechanism it opens on one side, showing a transverse section, and in an opposite direction showing a longitudinal section, of the grain. The model is also formed in various parts, representing the actual envelopes and separate structures of the kernel, the husk, the starch grains, the embryo, all complete and capable of easy separation and exhibition to a class. There are similar magnified models of flowers, fruits, mosses and fungi to further illustrate plant life; and also models, some enlarged, some diminished, to illustrate comparative physiology and anatomy. Among these is the perfect model of a horse, with every bone, muscle and organ accurately imitated in size, shape and color; and each one secured by various mechanical devices, so that it may be taken apart and put together at will. The number of these models is several hundred, and each illustrates some important fact and feature in the natural world. Their examination would occupy hours; their study, years.

It is the prompt application of such devices to the purposes of intellectual culture that is an important feature of the new education. Keen eyes are constantly on the alert to seize upon such things and turn them to practical use. Where any new improvement is needed it is supplied. As an instance of this, during the past vacation the various lecture-room benches at Cornell have been furnished with a shelf for each pupil to rest his paper upon while taking notes; not by the university, but by one who saw the need and met it from his own purse. The room for the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other societies among the students, has been most elegantly fitted up at the private expense of the president of the university. Around the walls of the room, supported on massive bronze brackets, stand nine statuettes of bronze of most exquisite workmanship, representing in full length, respectively, WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, SHAKESPEARE, NEWTON, MOLIERE, GOETHE, CERVANTES, DANTE, and MICHAEL ANGELO. Interspersed between these are twenty-five engravings, most of them proof impressions, handsomely framed, that depict important scenes in the history of America and other countries. The magnificent chime of ten bells, the largest the gift of the president's wife, the other nine that of Mr. HENRY W. SEXTON McGRAW, each bearing its appropriate inscription, is another feature, illustrating, like the other gifts already mentioned, still another principle of the new education, that no means should be neglected of elevating and inspiring the student to the loftiest efforts by ministering to every æsthetic and noble impulse of his nature.

The bravest feature of the new education, however, is that it is unsectarian. There are no compulsory religious exercises at Cornell. Daily devotional exercises are held in the chapel, but attendance upon them is optional. The Pagan, the Jew and the Christian are alike welcome to receive the bounties she has to offer, to be aided by her in obtaining the best education possible for them. The professors are appointed without reference to their religious views, and a recent appointment for a position there, in answer to an inquiry whether his religious views would be considered, was told by President WHITE that, provided he was a master of the branch he proposed to teach, his election would not be affected by his religious opinions even though he were a worshipper of the Grand Lama.

It is not to be wondered at then that Cornell has gathered already to herself the most sensible, practical, generous and cultivated men in the country. Her professors, each one of them a master in his own department, spend their energies and means in her behalf with an enthusiasm that is directed by the wisest prudence. The library has been enriched by the generous sacrifice on the part of GOLDWIN SMITH of his private library of historical books, thirty-five hundred volumes, and by the splendid gift on the part of the President of several thousand volumes of most rare and valuable books on art, architecture and history. Under the two tall trees on the edge of the university campus stands a massive bench, wrought by skillful workers in stone, bearing the inscription, "Above all nations is humanity." Resting upon this, one of its many gifts to the university, the genial and beloved teacher, who left his enviable position in a university among the oldest and most noted in the world to assist in establishing an institution devoted to the new education, already sees the rapid change from the barren slopes to terraced lawns and towering buildings, and will also see a corresponding change in the rude and uncultured pupils that gathered at first in the college grounds.

All honor to the noble men who first dared try this curious experiment. By their success they have given an impetus to the cause of education that is felt over the whole civilized world. Even Harvard and Yale, that many thought had become crystallized fossils, felt the wave of progress, started at Ithaca, by Mr. CORNELL and the generous, and able, and enthusiastic friends he had drawn around him, and have girded up their loins to follow on in the tide of improvement it has set in motion. And the toiling, and distracted, and all but discouraged country schoolmaster, as he struggles along, oppressed with the burden of his load, may feel the gentle pulsation reach even his remote district, and thank God and take courage.

LITERARY NOTES.

A new and elucidated edition of Durer's art-writings and letters is to be published this year in Vienna.

The Fall Mall Budget speaks of Mr. Hepworth Dixon as a "writer who is best known as a successful compiler of obscene literature and vamped-up travels."

A French officer, who was taken prisoner in the late war, has given his countrymen a very able account of the German nation and character, in a volume entitled "L'Allemagne," published in Rouen.

Mr. Skeat's edition of "Chatterton's Poems," in modern spelling, to show how essentially modern the poems are, will appear in October. Mr. Edward Bell has written a life of Chatterton for this edition.

A fourth edition of General Gilmore's Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars, a standard work, adopted by the War Department for the guidance of U. S. Corps of Military Engineers, will soon be issued by Van Nostrand.

Dr. Eisenmann, at present engaged in cataloguing the contents of the thirteen galleries accessible to the public in Rome, avers that, in an unnoticed picture of the Palazzo Spada, he has discovered an original portrait of Albert Durer, by Titian.

Nearly eighty of the Cornish miners receiving instruction in the classes of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire have passed the Science Examinations of the Department of Science and Art. Among these there are no fewer than seven first-class in the advanced stage.

Miss Christina Rossetti has in the press a volume named "Sing-song: a Nursery Rhyme Book," being a set of brief snatches of song fitted for a nursery audience. The volume will be published by Mr. Routledge, both in London and New York. It will be profusely illustrated by wood cuts designed by Mr. Arthur Hughes, and engraved by Messrs. Dalziel.

Washington University, St. Louis, bids fair to become one of the best institutions in the country. The new building for the scientific school will be ready for use by the beginning of the next college year, with laboratories equal to any in the country in arrangement and equipment. A prominent citizen of Missouri has lately given nearly $60,000 for the endowment of the chair of mining and metallurgy; and another has added $30,000 to help pay for the erection and furnishing of the new buildings.

At Ithaca, New York, the seat of Cornell University, the people have received so many gifts to aid in their social and mental progress, that they are all praying for the long life and continued prosperity of their benefactors, who have so often opened to them their full hands and warm hearts. In one place, not a thousand miles from the Ohio, it is said that for twenty years the principal object of certain rich men that some local institutions grant-ed needed may spring into life.

Lord Houghton, in a well-turned speech at the Scott centenary, mentioned the loneliness in which all the great writers stand. We have no literal descendant of either Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Newton, Pope or Byron. Italy has no Dante, no Petrarch, no Ariosto or Alfieri. Germany has no Goethe, no Schiller, no Heine. France has no Moliere, no Racine, no Voltaire, no Lamartine. There is no descendant known of Luther, Calvin or John Knox. The race of the very little is as the sands of the sea.

A French journal has recently published some interesting figures representing the ages of a number of eminent persons belonging to, or closely connected with, France. The youngest of those deemed celebrated is upward of forty. The youngest French prima donna, who has obtained the European rank—Madame Miolan-Carvalho—is the most juvenile on the list, and she is already forty-one. The youngest of the politicians is Bismarck, who is fifty-six. Jules Favre and Adolphe Thiers are respectively sixty-two and seventy-four; while the veteran Guizot has attained the age of eighty-four. The youngest of the composers is Offenbach, who is forty-nine; Verdi is fifty-seven; Wagner, fifty-eight; Victor Hugo and Girardin are sixty-nine; the lively Mille. Dejarzet, who still plays what she knows is "very good for her age," is seventy-three; which is also the age of Michelet and Frederic Lemaitre. Marshal Bazaine is sixty. Marshal MacMahon and Garibaldi are sixty-four, and Rouher and Persigny are of sixty-eight.

A correspondent of the London Times has recently given an interesting analysis of the meaning of various emphatic utterances of the hearers of the debates in the French Assembly that have doubtless often puzzled the English reader in comparing the two. He told that when an unexpected announcement of M. Thiers was received with "prolonged movement" it means that every one was asking his neighbor in a low tone what was going on. When the noise in the continuance of the speech, another expression was followed by "prolonged agitation," that was everybody asking his neighbor in a loud tone what he thought of it. This shortly after yielded to "different shades of agitation," and then to everybody is replying aloud that he doesn't know what to think of it. In a few more minutes the excitement reached the pitch denoted by "lively movement on the right and left," which conveys the idea of everybody wanting to address the Chamber at the same time. And finally the incident closed with "extreme agitation," a line of the ground represented by the Assembly rising in a body and breaking up into groups of excited speakers, in the center of one of which M. Thiers might be observed gesticulating violently, and forcibly commenting on this,' says, with bitter irony, "Recent experiences have shown that it is quite possible to be quiet without being business-like, and in a thoroughly decorous manner to fritter away a session without passing a single useful measure."

A commercial work of enduring worth has just appeared in the new and revised edition of Gilbart's Principles and Practice of Banking, recently published by Longmans, in two volumes octavo. The late J. W. Gilbart was a man eminently qualified to speak with authority on the subject he had almost made his own. As manager of the London and Westminster Bank, he fought almost single-handed for years the battle of the joint-stock principle as applied to banking, against the most virulent opposition of the Bank of England and the private banks, and with such success may be judged from the fact that the London and Westminster is now a moneyed corporation second only to the "Old Lady of Threadneedle street" itself; that its £50 shares now sell for £60, and that the future starting of any private bank would be felt to be an anachronism—almost an impossibility. The new edition of Mr. Gilbart's work comprises, 1. "The History and Principles of Banking, its origin, rise in Europe and England;" II. "Practical Banking, its nature, utility, management and administration, in seasons of plenty and pressure, documents, accounts, book-keeping, &c.;" III. "Banking Institutions, their various objects, forms, statistics, &c., &c." As a whole, it embraces every detail of interest to the mercantile man, and is a comprehensive manual that is at the root of all banking operations and transactions, including the laws relating to banking, details of the practice of the clearing-house, the discount of bills of exchange and country checks, &c., &c.

The Book Buyer says: A perfectly unprecedented compliment has just been paid to an English artist. George Cruikshank, born in the last century, in 1796, has lived to become an "old master," and given the honor usually restricted to them. For years his works had been the delight of the unthinking public, satisfied to be pleased without knowing why. All, indeed, could enjoy his inexhaustible power of observation, spirit and variety of expression, and genuine humor. Of late, critics like Mr. Ruskin have brought out the artistic side of his merits, and have been lavish of their appreciation of his marvelous extent and multifariousness of his powers. Collecting his works has become a passion, and, as the crowning glory of the artist, we have now in three splendid quarto volumes, limited to an edition of one hundred and thirty-five copies only, a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of George Cruikshank, etchings, wood-cuts, lithographs, and glyphographs, compiled from various collections by G. W. Reed, keeper of the prints and drawings in the British Museum, with an account of his Genius and Works, by Edward Bell, M. A." The record of fifty-seven years of labor (1813-1870) is amply detailed in the first volume of four hundred closely-printed pages. Volumes two and three are devoted to upwards of three hundred specimens of Cruikshank's finest works, impressions from the original plates, and selected to show every phase of the genius, for work is, in fact, unique. The whole of the limited edition is already taken up by subscribers. A small number have, however, been secured for America, where his admirers abound, and the appreciation of the artist is cosmopolitan—and the book will always form a feature of increasing value in the libraries lucky enough to possess it.

A large and attractive list of new books is announced by J. R. Osgood & Co., as preparing for publication in the autumn of the present year. Advances in his profession are now passing through the press, and which will appear at an early date, we may mention a volume by Harriet Prescott Spofford, consisting of a collection of some of the stories and poems which have appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, &c., under the titles of "New England Legends;" a popular "Life of Sir Walter Scott," by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, that skilful master of biographical detail, who will doubtless give the freshness of personal reminiscence and original anecdote to a familiar theme; and the eagerly-expected new poem by Robert Browning, entitled "Balaustion's Adventure." They also announce the translation of "Cesarine Stietich," "A Rolling Stone," and "Handsome Lawrence," by Madame George Sand, and an original novel entitled "Behind the Veil." Among other works of fiction to issue from their press are "The Lost Dispatch," from the German of Friedrich Friedrich, and "Six Months Hence." At a later period will be published a choice list of books, such as has rarely been announced to the admiring public of the American press, including Mr. Bryant's translation of the "Odyssey," a new edition of his "Iliad," and a new edition of Mr. Tickner's "History of Spanish Literature," containing the author's latest additions, and made from a revised copy which he had completed at the time of his death. We are also promised a new volume of "Poems," by Bret Harte, "Castilian Days," by John Hay, "Atlantic Essays," by T. W. Higginson, "The West Slavery of New England," by Wilson Flagg, "Poetic Translations," by Dr. Osgood, Whittier and R. H. Stoddard. In the months of October and November we may look for a new story, by Mrs. A. D. Whitney, entitled "We Girls," a collection of poetry for the young, edited by J. G. Whittier, a new edition of Longfellow's "Dante," Hawthorne's "Italian Journals," "Old-town Fireside Stories," by Mrs. Stowe, "Reminiscences of the Rhine Provinces," by Clarence King, "Bits of Travel," by Mrs. Helen Hunt (highly esteemed as the author of "Verses," by H. H.), a volume of "Sermons," preached in Park-street pulpit, by the Rev. Mr. Murray, and "Yesterdays with Authors," by James T. Fields, containing a good deal of original matter not printed in "Our Whispering Gallery." We have space only to name the titles of a few other attractive works on Osgood's ample catalogue, which are "A Dictionary of American Biography," by F. B. Drake, "A Poetical Handbook for Scholars and Students," edited by R. W. Emerson, a new edition of Grace Greenwood's "History of My Pets," and a new volume of "Essays," by Mr. Emerson.

MIGRATORY CHOLERA.

Does the Terrible Scourge Come to us from Asia, or is it Due to Local Causes?

A Learned Disquisition.

In the letters purporting to be written by a "Heathen Chinee," but composed by Goldsmith, the assumption is made that the "use of language is for the concealment of thought." That this is a bad, very bad use of a noble gift with its recognized by every honest mind, but it does not follow that fraudulent use is an infallible argument that fraudulent use is an infallible argument of evil, as the habitual employment of a loose, slip-shod unthinking style of speech on momentous subjects. A great deal of this evil arises from negligence, but another considerable portion of it is due to an attempt of persons to make a pretense to knowledge of things of which they are profoundly ignorant. This is thoroughly dishonest. All ethical minds will readily admit that any mortal who utters anything that he does not know to be true, anything that he has not taken all known means for determining the truth of his thought before uttering it, is not, however passably respectable, complete in fullness of integrity. "Words are things," said Mirabeau, and they are often very formidable things. They are capable of doing a great deal of good, or an infinite amount of evil, and which this shall be, often depends upon the manner of their use. Among the iniquities of the Jews, for which Isaiah upbraided them, was that they "put darkness for light, and light for darkness; put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter;" called evil good, and good evil." In order to be correct, we must think correctly, and our speech, the instrument of thought, must be as scrupulously correct as the thought. This should be the rule of action in all things, but is not scrupulously observed. It should be perfectly imperative in all matters in which the people at large are easily excited to a discordant or ultra-hostile state of feeling. It is not perfectly imperative in all matters in which the people at large are easily excited to a discordant or ultra-hostile state of feeling. I hold that on subjects of this character no one can be too scrupulously careful in his choice of words, more than nine-tenths of mankind, he should be perfectly certain that he shall not darken counsel—that he shall not bewilder and lead people from paths of safety into quagmires of evil, or into perilous and deadly places.

The public mind in this city and in a multitude of other places is agitated on what is called the "cholera question," and fears are expressed that this traveler from Asia may wander from that distant region into this country, and from the Atlantic seaboard, entered the bay of New York, it was said, in the person of a single one of the steerage passengers. It would not trust from the steerage to the cabin of the ship that it was the report by Dr. Bozeil, the able health officer of New York city. Again: Among the boats running between this city and Fulton and Monroe at the time of the pestilence mentioned, the Peytons was one of the finest and most popular. She left New Orleans with a large number of passengers, among whom was Captain Wm. C. Hill, at present the much-respected cashier of the Commercial Bank; in this city. He thinks the duty fifty passengers died on the Peytons on her trip to this city. How is it that this dreadful traveler could not travel to all the passengers on the Peytons? A number of citizens of Louisville were on the boat, but they escaped. In various places cholera has visited Louisville, in certain spots, but the great mass of the city was entirely exempt from that disease each year of the visitation. It could not travel from one square into an adjoining one. In 1833 we had the severest visit from this disease that has been known here. On Market street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on the morning of the 26th of July there were fifty dead bodies in that locality, of persons who, on the morning of the 24th, were in good health. There was also a recovery, although eleven physicians, the most of them of experience and skill, labored with the patients during the 24th. There occurred a case of the disease above Tenth street, not one below Eleventh, nor one on the contiguous squares of Main and Jefferson streets. On the Southwest corner of Eleventh and Market streets there was a row of miserable shanties, standing on ground two feet below the level of the sidewalk. They were densely inhabited, and the houses would not have been permitted to stand for the sake of cleanliness. There was no ventilation, a space of only twenty feet in depth of Shanties between this row of shanties and the corner where this pestilence commenced and where it was very active and deadly. Yet, there was not a case of disease among the shanties. This Asiatic "traveler" could not travel across Eleventh street.

In August, 1850, about two weeks after the calamity on Market street, there was a visitation of cholera on the corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, and on the south side of Jefferson, extending from the southwestern corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, a short distance down Jefferson. In a single night there was a death in every house on both sides of Jefferson street, in a space covered by the width of the lots occupied by the frame shanties. But there was not a case of the disease at that time any where else in the city. It did not "travel" one foot out of the narrow boundaries I have given. Now, in 1833, there were cholera spots here that were changed into a salubrious condition, and these changed places never have had a case of cholera in them since, while those that remained unchanged were attacked in 1833. After the visitation of 1833, places that suffered severely that year were perfectly exempt, and in their sanitary condition, and these never have had a case of the disease in them since. One of these places was the corner of Jackson and Jefferson. The latter was improved twenty-one years ago, and from that time to the present occurred there since. A single spot developed the first cases of cholera in 1832, 1833, 1849 and 1850, in this city. Its hygienic condition was permanently improved in 1849, and there has never been a case of the disease in that spot since.

In 1866, at a meeting of the Board of Health, on the night of the 9th of July, in answer to questions by the president of the board, as to the sanitary state of the city, I said that the city was generally in a healthy condition, but that there were spots which were not so, and that was the case on Green and Tenth, where, in hot weather, a street gutter had been torn up, thus exposing a pestilent surface to the action of a hot sun, and stopping the drainage of the houses on that line. I told them that if this state of things was continued that locality would be inevitably attacked with cholera. All the efforts of the Board of Health to have a change made in that locality utterly failed, and in September, just two months after this prediction was made, cholera began in that spot and seventeen people were assassinated through the agency of that locality and inaction. Here, as in the other instances, the disease did not travel to any contiguous region of the city, and more than nine-tenths of Louisville were as free from cholera as they are in the depth of winter.

Common sense intelligently teaches that, in order to be free from this disease, every spot in the city should be placed in the exact condition of those places that in all the visitations here of the destroyer have never yet had a case of the disease in them, encouraged to it since 1833. Had the plan of Dr. Bozeil been observed a capacity for producing the disease, and which was annually improvised, never produced anything of it since the improvement. With the exercise of prudence of this kind, the assumption, that cholera was annually to visit our home, all Louisville may defy this traveler from Asia and Europe as confidently and successfully as the people of Cincinnati and the people of that city have annually defied this disease. The demand and the opportunities for the observance of such sanitary laws by gathering facts, for building up positive knowledge, for acquiring enlightened and guiding experience on this question, will be ample for the profit of the profession employed here, as by standing in Louisville and gazing at Europe and Asia in their wild, bewildering and false rumors and reports.

There are dangerous places about the city. There are the localities where the subscribers, the attacks of intermittent fever, in many cases, while not numerous, are of a formidable character. Fortunately, the people are to admonition a clear and unmistakable note of warning, advising to prudence, watchfulness and enlightened action. Hence must not Louisville as a Board of Health short of its power to do thorough work. Each householder owes a duty to himself and to the community, to set his "own house in order," to see that cleanliness is the rule of the habitation, the yard and the street in front of it. Any vegetable material shall be changed, and those in the suburbs, who can avoid falling victims to the pestilence, should be indoors at sunset, should scrupulously avoid that danger. There is no peril in sleep day-time, even in the night air, where the sleeper is thirty feet above the surface of the ground. If any, in the suburbs, do not choose to comply, committed the error in sleeping to which I have referred, they cannot too speedily put themselves under the influence of some powerful antidote quinine or quinidin, in order to destroy the poison lying latent and unfelt in the system. I have given a full prescription for this purpose, any one to trust in this exigency to any quinine or quinidin except that manufactured by Powers & Weightman & Rosengarten. Let no one neglect the important fact, observed in thousands of instances, that the first symptom of intermittent fever, of cholera, and of yellow fever, may be perfectly dormant in the system for many weeks, and that the malignant attack of the disease commenced operations on the night in which it was imbibed. In a long experience I never knew the first symptom in which I failed to have made mention, to fail in entirely eliminating the sleeping poison from the body. I know that in all cases of intermittent fever, of cholera, and of yellow fever, may be life

COURIER-JOURNAL
SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, '71.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

III.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It has been asserted that the declaration of the Young Men's Democratic Club, that they recognize the last three amendments, is not only without Democratic authority, but is in direct conflict with the platform of the Democracy of Kentucky.

The platform adopted at the Frankfort Convention in May last nowhere says that these three amendments are not a part of the Constitution. The writer is informed, and believes he is informed correctly, that when the Committee on Resolutions met at that convention, a resolution was presented proposing substantially to declare one or both of the last two amendments null and void, and that the resolution was rejected by the committee. If it was the unanimous determination of the Kentucky Democracy to ignore the amendments the committee would probably have reported the resolution. If the committee was unwilling to comply with the sense of the convention, the resolution could have been presented separately. As it never saw the light by either mode, it is safe to presume that it was withheld for prudential reasons, and that the Democracy of Kentucky were not prepared to rise spontaneously and declare the amendments invalid and of no binding force. If the action of the movers of the resolution and of the committee indicates anything, it is that the general sense of the convention was in favor of the acceptance of the amendments as accomplished facts, just as the Young Men's Club accepts them.

The second clause of the declaration of principles, upon which the club have united, demands of Congress an act of general amnesty as an instance of eminently appropriate legislation under the fourteenth amendment. They demand this as eminently appropriate as contradistinguished from other legislation enacted under that article of the Constitution. In demanding it as an exercise of power under the Fourteenth amendment they say no more than the Frankfort platform and every Democratic newspaper in Kentucky say.

The first resolution in the Frankfort platform declares "that wise statesmanship and true patriotism require universal and unqualified amnesty." Here is a clear recognition of the fact that certain classes are laboring under disabilities which are imposed by the Fourteenth amendment, coupled with a demand for the removal of those disabilities. This demand can only be complied with by Congress exercising a power conferred on it only by the Fourteenth amendment. If the amendment is not valid there is no disability, and without the amendment Congress has no power to declare universal amnesty. Here, then, in three lines in the first plank of the platform the Frankfort convention twice recognizes the existence of the Fourteenth amendment. Every Democratic newspaper in Kentucky has denounced the Radical majority in Congress for not passing an act of general amnesty, that is, for not exercising a power conferred on Congress by the Fourteenth amendment, and probably every Democrat, and certainly every officeholder, in Kentucky who is laboring under these disabilities, has applied to Congress for relief. If adherence to principle will permit us to ask Congress to exercise a certain power, it is certainly no departure from principle to admit the existence of that power and the source whence it comes.

That the Democratic party of Kentucky stands committed against the validity of the amendments, is an assertion that can be sustained by neither the acts nor the declarations of that party. The Frankfort convention rejected a resolution denying the validity of the last two amendments, recognized the validity of the Fourteenth amendment in the first plank of its platform, and adopted the Congressional address, which guaranteed the rights of all persons under all the amendments. On the morning of the assembling of the Frankfort convention the Democrats from Fayette county held a meeting in the State House to elect delegates to the State convention, and in that county convention colored Democrats from Fayette county participated, with their rights recognized by all. In the late campaign in this State colored Democratic speakers were invited by the local Democratic committees to address the colored people, in hopes of gaining Democratic colored votes. At the primary meetings held in this city previous to the nomination of candidates colored men were freely voted, and those primary elections were held under the exclusive control of the Democratic party. The Democrats who worked at the polls in this city in the interest of the Democratic party had no hesitation in urging colored men to vote the Democratic ticket. The colored votes that were cast for Governor Leslie have been officially reported, and are counted on to swell the Democratic majority. The Democrat officials at Frankfort report all the colored vote, and the colored Radical vote is freely used in accounting for the present majority of the Democratic party. All this is going on around us, and yet we are told that the amendments to the Constitution are null and void and that they are to be ignored.

The young men see that these things are accomplished facts; that they belong to the past; that they are dead issues, and in their declaration of principles they have placed them where they belong. They have sought to sweep away these things which they did not build, which they cannot ignore, and which they have no power to destroy, to give place to other great, and now pending, issues upon which the interests of the country hinge.

J. M. W.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 26, 1871.

HOD MORSE'S DOG.

A Canine Pet's Attempt to Arouse His Dead Master.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Many instances have been recorded of the affection and sagacity displayed by dogs when their masters have died or been injured in any manner. Perhaps as affecting an incident of this kind as was ever witnessed was the action of the dog Pinch, owned by the late Hod Morse, who was shot Friday night, upon being shown the body of his dead master, as it lay upon a board, Sunday morning, preparatory to being placed in the coffin. Everybody who knew Hod knew Pinch, for they were inseparable. An iron gray dog, of the Scotch terrier breed, he was noted for his sagacity and fighting qualities. Sunday morning a friend of Hod's, for the first time, took the dog into the room where the remains were. A number of Morse's friends were present at the time and can vouch for the accuracy of the story. When let in the room Pinch let his head fall to the floor, and with slow steps walked directly across to where Hod's body was lying. Stopping by the body he raised his head and began a low, monotonous howl. While uttering these howls, Pinch would from time to time look around at the different men present as if making a mute appeal to be allowed to have access to the body. Noticing this, one of the men took a chair and placed it by Hod's head. As soon as it was placed in position the dog jumped upon the chair and with his fore paw brushed the cloth from his master's face. After he had removed the cloth he threw one leg over Hod's breast while he laid his face on that of his master and rubbing it over a few times, commenced licking it as if desirous of awakening him. Seeing that this did not have the desired effect, Pinch stopped and looking into Hod's face for a moment, again commenced howling, or rather whining, in a pitiful manner. The whole scene, taking in the surroundings, was a most sorrowful one, and brought tears and sobs from the men whom the world regard as social Pariahs, but in whom, as this incident proved, all the better feelings had not yet been deadened. Pinch continued his pantomime until seemingly convinced that he could not arouse his master, when he jumped down, and with slow steps left the room, never returning until after the body had been conveyed to its final resting-place in Elmwood.

About New York Judges.

[St. Louis Republican New York Letter.]

Heat and crime seem to go together, for in the same degree as it becomes hotter murders and crimes of every kind crowd upon us. This is very sad, for it prevents our police and criminal justices, the first of whom receive a pittance of but $833 33 a month, to spend more than half their time out in the country. They are working one week and "off" the other, and regard their sweating in court for four or five hours no doubt as much more lamentable than the fate of the poor fellows who come before them, and whom they dispatch with a word. Since Oakey Hall and Hoffman made their reputation and fortune by being mercilessly severe as recorders, it has become the fashion to deal very sternly with those of our criminals who—well, who have no friends. Every one of our judges tries to show how [illegible] awful he can be, so as to be read[illegible]ayor's office or the Guber[illegible] occasion serves. In summer they [illegible]et through" as soon as they [illegible], and as the jury share in the des[illegible] man "must hang, that jurymen (a[illegible] Hackett) may dine." Recorder Hackett [illegible] Judge Bedford, who preside at the Court [illegible] General Sessions, where most of the criminal cases are tried, receive but $15,000 a year for their services, a salary which is not near as large as that of the President of the United States. Why should they perspire over the failings of these inhuman wretches?

☞ A few months ago Mr. Stephenson, of Winneshiek county, Iowa, was riding behind a team belonging to one of his sons, when the horses ran away and threw him out, hurting him so seriously that he died from the effects shortly afterwards. A few days ago Mrs. Stephenson was riding behind a team owned by another son, when the animals became frightened and ran away, throwing her out and injuring her so severely that she died.

☞ Mrs. Ellen Tupper is instructing [illegible] Des Moines in the art of raising and caring [illegible]

COL. HARLAN, COL.

A Prominent Cincinnatian of African Descent Interviews Grant—The Lump on Longfellow's Leg.

The President Modest.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 26.]

Colonel Robert Harlan has returned to the city, and we had the pleasure of meeting him yesterday, and enjoying a few minutes of very entertaining and instructive conversation. We will have to put it in the form of an interview, we suppose:

Reporter—Ah, Colonel, you are blooming upon us again. When did you get back from all the pleasant places abroad?

Colonel—This morning, sir.

Reporter—Did you see the great race in which Helmbold beat Longfellow?

Colonel—Yes, I did, sir.

Reporter—The result of the race was rather a surprise, was it not?

Colonel—No; I thought Hembold would beat him.

Reporter—Did you bet that way?

Colonel—No, I did not. I did not bet at all. There was a lump on Longfellow's leg. I asked Mr. Harper about it. Said I: Mr. Harper, how long has that lump been coming there? and he said ever since last fall. And then I asked him if it had ever been inflamed, and he said no, it had not; and so I thought maybe he could stand it, as the race was only a dash. But he couldn't sir. He broke down on the third mile. Helmbold would have beaten him anyhow.

Reporter—Why, Helmbold must be a great horse.

Colonel—No, he is not, sir. He is a good second-rate. He could not beat a first-class horse, sir. The fact is, Mr. Harper had allowed this horse to get fat on him. Leaving off the lump on his leg, he was not in order.

Reporter—Were you at Long Branch?

Colonel—Oh, yes; I was there in July, and had an interview with the President. I talked with him, or rather he talked with me for a full hour.

Reporter—How did you happen to get to see him?

Colonel—Oh, sir, I had letters from Congressmen Perry and Stevenson and Senator Sherman and others, and I just took a carriage, with livery, and drove up and saw the President at his cottage.

Reporter—Nice place?

Colonel—A very nice place, and simple too.

Reporter—Had you an appointment? Did the President receive you without having had previous application made?

Colonel—No, sir, I had no appointment. Why, Mr. ——, the President is one of the most modest men I ever saw, and I say to you that if ever I saw an honest man he is one. If I had been sent out for a month to hunt an honest man I would have picked him out for the man I wanted on sight; I would, indeed, sir.

Reporter—Was he smoking?

Colonel—No, he had not a cigar while I was with him.

Reporter—Did he talk horse?

Colonel—No, I wanted him to talk horse but could not draw him on to do that. I saw he was so talkative that I let him make the running, as we say. I would rather have liked to talk horse to him, for I have a good horse head on me, and was up on that subject. And I said to him: "I saw you driving a fine pair of bay horses, Mr. President, and I hear you have some very good stock." And he said yes, he had some horses he was very fond of, but he went off that subject right away, and to talking about England, where I had been and of which I had spoken to him.

Reporter—Did he know you were a colored man? Some folks don't see that, you know.

Colonel—Ah, I had not been talking to him but a minute when I told him, "Mr. President, I do not know whether you have observed it, but I think it proper to say to you that I am a colored man, and I would rather you would not misunderstand that fact." "Are you, indeed," said he, and he looked more interested, and said to me, "I should not have noticed that," and he turned his chair around a little closer to me, making me like him better than I had before, if possible.

Reporter—You talked to him an hour—and nothing about horse; anything about Ohio politics?

Colonel—Well, we talked a good deal about the Cincinnati Commercial. The President asked me if I knew the editor of the Commercial, and I told him I did know him very well, and a very nice gentleman he was, too, and an able editor. And the President said he "seems to be abusing me all the time, and I am sure I do not know what is the matter. He abuses me so much I have quit reading his paper. I once saw a good deal of it." "Oh," I said to him, "Mr. President, I think he don't abuse you much except about your appointing your relatives to office. I believe that seems to be the most of it." Then he went on to say that after all he had not appointed so many relatives. As for his father, Andy Johnson appointed him, and he had not turned him out. And Andy had appointed one of his brothers-in-law, too. Then he said the papers had given him at least a dozen cousins and brothers-in-law that he knew nothing about. And I understood him to say he had appointed two or three persons upon recommendations that he afterward found out, greatly to his surprise, were relatives so-called. He went over quite a list of persons said to be his relatives that he knew nothing about. As for General Dent, they were old classmates as well as brothers-in-law, and Dent was an officer in the United States Army. He had not appointed him to any office.

And then I said to him: "Indeed, Mr. President, I think it highly creditable to you if you do appoint your relatives. There are not any of the appointees alleged to be your relatives," said I, "that I have heard of doing anything dishonest. Then the Good Book, you know, tells us that he who does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."

Reporter—You put it to him there, didn't you? What did His Excellency say to that?

Colonel—Oh, he only laughed about that.

Reporter—Did it seem to put him in a good humor?

Colonel—He was in a good humor all the time. He mentioned, in talking, quite a number of his cousins, brothers-in-law, and wife's relatives that have been talked about, and told about them, and how they came to be appointed. I disremember the particulars. I thought when he was talking and telling about them that I would like to be able to keep all that straight, and I sort of thought of my lead pencil, but then it would have been nothing but impudence to take that out, and I could not think of doing an impudent thing in the presence of the President, who was treating me so kindly and cleverly and gentlemanly. He sat there, sir, talking as pleasantly—just as pleasantly as you talk yourself, sir. I declare, I never was so surprised as to see him so communicative. I had heard so much about his smoking all the time and not talking at all. Now he talked all the time, and did not smoke a bit. You may depend upon it, sir, he is not a man who will ever do any harm. All he wants, sir, is to know what is right to do for his country and he will do it. Now I have seen him. I know that. There are two things I know. One thing is horses. The other thing is men. I know now, that I have seen the President, that he is an honest man and a modest man.

Reporter—Does he seem to be in good health?—look as if he were smoking himself to death, or anything?

Colonel—No, sir; he looks in the best of health, sir. He was about going out riding when I was there. The servant came and told him the carriage was waiting, and he said, "Presently," and kept right on talking to me. And his wife came in and she said: "Dear, are you not going out riding?" and he said "Presently, dear, I will," and kept right on talking to me: and then his little boy came in, and climbed upon the President's knee, and put his arms about his papa's neck, and said he, "Are you not going riding, papa?" and he said, "Presently, my son," and kept right on talking to me.

Reporter—Did he say anything more about the Cincinnati Commercial?

Colonel—Yes, indeed. He asked what kind of a man the editor was to keep right on abusing him all the time. And I said to him, "Why, Mr. President, that is the way he is with everybody." 'Abuses everybody, does he," says the President. "Yes, sir," says I, "that's what he does exactly. You see he is very independent, Mr. President, and wants to make his paper pay, and he is always pitching into everybody. There is nothing in the world he so delights in as to hurt somebody. It's fun for him. Well, then, says the President, why don't he pitch into the Democrats sometimes, and let me alone a little while? And I said, Mr. President, he does pitch into the Democrats a great deal—he abuses them terribly sometimes. I have not seen anything of that, said the President. Then I said to him he had said he had quit reading it, and that was a good reason why he did not see the terrible abuse the Democracy got in that paper. And then, said I, I will tell you more than that: when the Republican party in Ohio faltered about the Fifteenth amendment, when a great many of them wanted to go back on negro suffrage, the Commercial came right square out for it, the boldest and strongest of all of them, and did us a great deal of good. He seemed very much interested in that, and thought it was very curious, too. I told him I would have to send him a copy of the paper that had not anything in it abusing him, and that abused the Democrats unmercifully.

Reporter—Certainly. Perhaps we will try to get up a paper some of these days that will please him. I am surprised you did not tell him the editor of the Commercial is really one of the best-natured fellows in the world, who would not, upon any other consideration than doing good, hurt anybody. Why, bless you, he would not harm a hair in the President's head. He is like Hamlet to his mother, "Cruel only to be kind."

Colonel—I did say to him that the editor of the Commercial did not abuse him about anything much except the putting so many of his family in office. I believed that was about all, and then he did pitch into the Democrats, and was a good friend in time of need of the colored man.

Reporter—Why did you not talk Ohio politics?

Colonel—Why, we did. He said he had got a letter from his friend General Force, who had informed him that it had been pretty generally rumored here that he was for Wade and against Noyes. And, said the President, there was nothing of that, for, of course, said he, I would not interfere in State politics. Ben. Wade told himself he did not want the office. Now, Ben. Wade was a good friend of his, but even if he wanted the office it would not do for him to interfere for him. He had not the pleasure, he said, of knowing, personally, General Noyes, but he thought surely the gubernatorial office of Ohio would not be too much honor for a soldier like Noyes, who had, as he understood, lost a leg in the service. As to the office of Governor of Ohio, said the President, I reckon it is a good deal like my office, it don't pay. The salary of the President, he said, for instance, did not pay expenses. He would, if left to himself, a great deal rather have kept his life-office of General of the Army; and Mr. ——, said the Colonel, that is true, too, sir, I have no doubt, for the President is one of the most modest men that I have ever seen. He sits and casts down his eyes and talks as quietly as any man in the world, and as pleasantly, too—he does, indeed.

Reporter—Well, how did you get away?

Colonel—I went away myself. I got afraid I was staying too long. The President's little boy, I saw, was impatient; so I got up and apologized for detaining him so long from his ride, and took my leave. I was greatly pleased with the President, I tell you, sir. I wish your paper understood him better. He is one of the most honest and modest of men; and he will never do any harm. I was astonished to see a man who had commanded great armies, and had been through so much blood and fire and groans and smoke and thunder, sit and talk so simple and modest for a whole hour, just to me alone. He is all right, and will never do any harm. He won't, indeed, sir. I will bid you good-day, sir.

HARPER'S BROKEN HEART.

How Old John Looked and Acted at the Race.

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser's Letter.]

I sat with John Harper at the left of the grand stand, and watched every motion of the old man's face. Longfellow had run around the track twice immediately preceding the race, a proceeding unaccountable to many here to-day.

"Why did you do it?" I asked Mr. Harper.

"Because I thought old Long was a leetle tight, and I wanted to see if he would sweat well."

As the horses started, I asked John Harper how Longfellow was prepared for the race.

"Very well," he replied, "only a leetle too high."

I now give you a faithful photograph of the scene:

The horses are now well on the second mile. I sit by John Harper. "How is he going?" I ask old John, who sits with his cold gray eyes sternly fixed on the race.

"He is doing very well—only the boy is riding him a leetle too fast—faster than I ordered him—but he's a good boy, and I reckon

HE KNOWS WHAT HE IS ABOUT."

The horses now passed the grand stand the second time.

"How is he going now?" I asked.

"The boy is making him go a little furder out than I ordered him, but I reckon Longfellow has got the race." The old man looks on coolly, but with a dreadful interest, which seems to take away his breath.

The horses now enter upon the third mile. Longfellow begins to throw out his tail.

"I guess the boy is too weak for him," says old John, quietly, his eyes still fixed on the race, in dead silence.

The horses now pass the grand stand a third time, almost neck and neck.

John Harper looked happy and secure.

"You are very quiet for one who has $40,000 depending on the race," I remark.

The old man made no reply. He

NEVER SPOKE AFTER THIS.

Longfellow seemed to let down his head as if exhausted, caught the bit, and it was all up in a moment.

"What is the matter, Uncle John?"

Not a word in reply; but the old man's eyes seemed to be wandering, and his mind had gone away from the grand stand—to his horse.

Helmbold now made a sudden spurt, took the lead, and held it like grim death. John Harper looked like one at the deathbed of a friend—hope, sickly hope, beamed in his countenance, and that was all. Not a word escaped his lips. He saw his love, his pride, his idol, break down before his eyes, while ten thousand demoniac voices shouted and made bedlam of the grand stand.

"Longfellow has been drugged," growled Colonel Bridgeland to old John. John Harper made no reply. His heart seemed broken, and "He's gone" were the only words he uttered.

AFTER THE THIRD MILE.

As he muttered these words I felt a feeling—a psycologic feeling of pity for the good old man. Demoniac shouts went up from ten thousand hoarse throats, but old John heard them not. He heard, saw nothing but his panting horse, heard nothing but his hard breathing. I got up and walked down to the track with him. He walked up by Longfellow, his defeated pride, his dead hope, but was silent as the grave. The grand old horse stood trembling, with his head down, exhausted. The last mile was too much for him. Enquirer Jim ran into the weigh-house, doffed his suit, and went mournfully back to the stable with his horse and his gray-haired owner.

To me the race was a funeral and a wedding. While the old man's heart was breaking, ten thousand people were wild with joy. I could not rejoice. I only saw, and hoped, and suffered with the white-haired old man by my side.

[From the New York Sun.]

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—Last night an old man wended his way to the depot. He wore a heavy frock coat of linsey-woolsey and a pair of ill-fitting pantaloons with raggad bottoms. He carried a heavy walking-stick, and bore on it heavily as he tottered along. He was followed by a little negro boy carrying a huge valise. On arriving at the depot he purchased a ticket for Cincinnati. This man was old John Harper. When the train came along he got into a car. Turning to the little negro, he said:

"Tell Marshall to be careful with the horse, and to look out for Express as well. I'm a little afraid of the leg, and, Tom, I reckon you'd better tell him to give Longfellow a car by himself. But never mind; I reckon Frank 'll 'tend to that."

WHERE JOHN HARPER SLEPT.

The old man couldn't stay in Saratoga, his disappointment was too great, and for the first time in a year he last night slept apart from his idol. Ever since he has been here he has occupied at night a place beside his horse. The adjoining stall was fitted up with a bed and made comfortable for his use. Here the old man slept, and perchance dreamed of the wealth to be procured by the efforts of his peerless one. But now, alas! these visions are dispelled, and with a heavy heart old John Harper departed for his Kentucky home. This morning Mr. Frank Harper, the old man's nephew, accompanied by the trainer, the stable-boys and the disappointed Joe Colston, got the three horses, Longfellow, Express and Littleton, all of them losers at this meeting, together, and enveloped them in woolens. They started on a walk for the depot.

SLIPPING OUT OF SIGHT.

Longfellow walked a little lame. They went through the back streets and reached the two freight cars switched on one side for their use. Express and Littleton were put into one car, Longfellow placed in the other. The stablemen got into the cars, and the latticed doors were closed. The two cars were then hooked on to the train, and at 9 o'clock started for Schenectady, and a quarter to Buffalo. Not a soul was present, save those who had the horses in charge.

Helmbold this morning was fine as satin. He still occupies his stable at the track. His eye is bright and his appetite good. Mr. Babcock said he could go out and run the four miles to-day just as well as he did yesterday. Young McClellan, the rider of Helmbold, was yesterday given presents to the amount of $5,000 by Morrissey and Mr. Babcock, and to-day Mr. Babcock took him out and bought him an elegant watch and chain.

NEW SPAPER HEADINGS.

How Stubbs Got Ahead of Father Grigson.

[From the American Newspaper Reporter.]

Practical printers, and especially those who are connected with newspapers, do not often consider individuality in the type of a newspaper heading as a matter of much importance. They can identify any regular newspaper at a glance. It is not necessary for them to see the heading. Little peculiarities in type, paper, composition, impression, &c.—peculiarities so nice that they cannot be explained by words, reveal the name of the paper quite as clearly as the heading itself. There are men who, from a moment's inspection of a fragment torn from the center of any of the leading newspapers of this city, will give the name of the paper from which it was taken with never-failing accuracy.

But the mass of newspaper readers have not been educated in habits of nice observation. They cannot tell the World from the Tribune, until they see the printed verification on the paper. Father Grigson was of this class. For more than twenty years he had been in the habit of reading the morning paper at the Astor House. A sound Democrat of the old school, who had voted for Jefferson and Jackson, who believed in the Virginia resolutions of '98 and the States rights theories of Calhoun, and whose sympathies for the South during the late "onpleasantness" were undisguised, how could it be expected that he could read anything but undefiled Democratic literature? For he was full seventy-five years old, his eyesight, even when aided by spectacles, was failing, and reading was somewhat of an exertion. Every day, at 12 o'clock, Father Grigson entered the reading-room of the Astor House, and peered through his spectacles in quest of the World. He would read no other paper. If it was engaged, he would wait his turn, and amuse himself, in the meanwhile, by a stroll in the hall, and by "talking politics" with that clever fellow, but incorrigible Republican, Stubbs. Talking was his strong point. Grigson had a rasping tongue, and in debate Stubbs was always worsted.

Stubbs planned revenge. Early one morning he selected a clean copy of the New York World, and with great neatness cut out all the headings. Then selecting a fine copy of the New York Tribune, he proceeded to overlay and paste thereon in faultless style the clipped headings of the World. After an hour's labor in pasting over and smoothing down edges and creasing folds, he succeeded in making a counterfeit that would have imposed on a better judge than Grigson. The ravening radical wolf of a Tribune was completely metamorphosed in the sheep's clothing of the guileless World. This done, he laid the sophisticated paper in the way of Grigson, took the opposite seat, tilted up his chair, lit a cigar, and waited developments.

In due time Father Grigson arrived, and seized the shameless fraud. After the usual preliminary of wiping his spectacles, he commenced to read. And there sat Stubbs, calmly puffing and philosophically surveying the expression of wonder and perplexity that stole over Father Grigson's face, as he read an editorial criticising the conduct of the Democracy. He shook his head, skipped the conclusion of the half-read article, and commenced the next editorial. Horror! It was a most outrageous assault on Southern statesmen—Calhoun, McDuffie, Toombs and Davis were abused, and the war on the South was justified and applauded. Father Grigson surveyed the paper with intensest bewilderment. He read the World, on every page. There could be no mistake. The world had gone over to the enemy. Just heavens! what were we coming to! Ben Butler had apostatized, and Dan Sickles had made clean shipwreck of faith, and now comes the high treason of Manton Marble! And all without a word of explanation or apology. Yesterday, a sound conservative paper; to-day, a pestilent breeder of strife and Radicalism.

Sadly he took up the paper again, and examined a third editorial. Who shall describe the disgust that seized him as he read the muscular English Horace, crying aloud for the emancipation proclamation and the arming of negroes? Just then he saw the malignant Stubbs, grinning sardonically. It was too much. He was consumed with wrath and indignation, but he said not a word. He seized that wretched, traitorous sheet, tore it to tatters, and smote it with his cane, stamped on it, spit on it, and then strutted out of the house, in a manner that Coriolanus would have commended. Stubbs was avenged of his adversary.

☞ A New Mexico attorney, in addressing the jury, threatened to blow out the brains of any man who should intimate that his client was guilty.

THE TRICHINAE.

Among the many wonders which the microscope has unfolded to us, not the least is the class of nematoid worms, or worms that have the appearance of a morsel of thread. This class, though almost the lowest in the scale of existence, is richer in different varieties than all the four classes of vertebrate animals taken together. They live wherever any creature can live—in the sea, in rivers, in the earth, in plants, in flowers and fruits, and in almost all known animals. The trichina is the last species that has been discovered in this numerous family; from time to time it has given rise to singular discoveries, and revelations respecting it have surprised and alarmed the public mind. It was toward the middle of the last century that Spallanzani made known the strange properties of many of these little beings in his well-known essay "On animals that can die and rise again to life at will;" and Needham discovered them in mildewed wheat. The inexplicable presence of many thousands in a grain of wheat, and their restoration to animation after eight years of desiccation, made naturalists wonder, and even doubt whether they belonged to the animal world. Buffon rested upon it an argument in favor of his theory of the activity of organic molecules, according to which, many animals would be nothing more than machines. Other kinds, visable to the naked eye, attracted no less attention in former days. Plutarch tells us that, on the borders of the Red Sea, the inhabitants are exposed to an extraordinary kind of illness; little serpents issue from their bodies, eating their arms and legs; when they are touched, they re-enter the flesh, bury themselves in the muscles, and cause horrible suffering. Some learned men failed not to see in these words an explanation of the fiery serpents which plagued the Israelites. We now know that these were the nematoid worms which are called the wireworm of Medina, common in Arabia, India, and Central America. The celebrated traveller Bruce learned the existence of these parasites by sad personal experience, producing a derangement of the system, from which he was more than a year in recovering.

Each species of nematoid worm has its own particular home, out of which it necessarily perishes. Thus, those found in wheat and vinegar cannot live in an animal. The influence of climate also affects them, like most other animals, as well as plants. The worm of Medina cannot exist outside the tropics; nor is one which lodges in the orbit of the eye found anywhere but on the western coast of Africa; and in many cases they are confined to certain organs. There are, however, some exceptions, as in the case of the ascaris and the trichina; the former, which is the largest and most redoubtable of the nematoids, attacks the horse, the ox, the wolf, and, more than all, the dog; and sometimes, though very rarely, man himself is its victim. The trichina is very similar to the ascaris; first seen in man, it was afterward discovered in the pig and the badger and still latter, in the rabbit, the rat, the mouse, the cat, and the puppy. It is more than thirty years ago since Professor Owen revealed it to the public; the most minute observations gave no idea as to its origin; in a few years, many observations have been made upon it in Germany, Denmark and America, but without dissipating the obscurity as to the cause of its presence in the muscles. It was observed that, when there, it produced a serious, sometimes mortal, illness, which was taken for acute rheumatism or dangerous fever. At length it became epidemic, so that the people were alarmed, and attention was universally directed to it; its very minute proportions having no doubt hidden it for ages from observation.

For many years the way in which these parasites were propagated was a mystery. Two theories were broached—the one regarding them as hereditary, descending from father to child; the other, which has still some defenders, maintaining the belief in spontaneous generation, produced by the food which was eaten, or internal humors modified by heat. The first true system was reached in 1855, by Dr. Davain, when examining the worms in mildewed wheat. When the grain is ripe, the worm is in an immature state—it is in fact a larva—possessing the power of resisting death for years in a dry state, and capable of renewing its latent life when placed in suitable circumstances. Each grain contains from eight to ten thousand of these larvæ, so that their extreme minuteness may be imagined. When the period of wheat-sowing commences, these diseased grains fall into the ground beside the healthy ones. The latter germinate, and push forth their slender green shoots; whilst from the former, the nematoids, feeling the humidity of the soil, issue forth. Recovering life and movement, they pierce their enveloping crust, and, guided by instinct, seek the newly grown stems of wheat, introducing themselves into the closely rolled leaves, and wait for the formation of the ear. In its soft scales they hide, growing with it above ground, and when the wet weather arrives, the guest has reached adolescence, and completes its work in this life by laying innumerable eggs, and dying. These eggs in their turn are hatched and formed into larvæ before the corn is cut; and these, in their dried-up state, await the necessary conditions of their renewed vitality, which may arrive in months, or even in years.

The knowledge of these facts received immediate application to the strangest of the parasites, the worm of Medina. It is viviparous. When ready to deposit its embryos, it issues from the skin of man, where it has been lying, lays its young on the ground, and dies. The young passing into the larva state, possesses the faculty of living out of the body, and remain either in water or damp ground. When they chance to come in contact with the human foot, they introduce themselves into the minute canals which carry off the perspiration, and open out the surface of the epidermis. It finds no difficulty in thus gaining an entrance, since the skin of man possesses from sixty to four hundred of these canals to the square yard. In its new home, the larva develops and increases during many months, or even years. But when left in the ground, its life would be very short, and the transmission of its species almost impossible, if it did not possess some special power, like the worm in mildewed wheat. Its apparent return to life has been repeatedly proved. The larvæ completely dried up has been vivified by humidity, a property which it no doubt retains for many years. Dr. Maruchi, who was the surgeon to a military force sent by Mehemet Ali to Kordofan, thus speaks of it: "I hoped to make some observations on the Medina worm among our soldiers, but two years passed without it manifesting itself in any way. At the end of that time, after an extraordinary fall of rain, it appeared so numerously that a quarter of our troops were attacked by it—I myself, unhappily, in twenty-eight different places." This epidemic, then unexplained, is now easy of solution; for the larvæ to introduce itself into man, there must be considerable humidity as well as tropical heat, which gives it a certain energy, perhaps maturity, which it cannot find in our temperate regions.

During more than twenty years, the trichinæ were found exclusively in the muscles of animals, and always in innumerable quantities. They were inclosed in a kind of cyst, so that it seemed impossible to say by what way they had been introduced, or how they could escape. Later discoveries have shown that in the first or larva period they are always in the muscles; in the second or adult period, in the intestines. How, then, do they pass from one to the other? In 1859, two learned German, Leuckhart and Virchow, set themselves to the task of elucidating this question. Their discoveries made plain the following facts: The trichinæ, so long as they remain in their cyst or inclosure, never increase or issue from the muscles; but if the animal in which they are to be eaten by another, as a dog or a cat eating a mouse, in a few hours the flesh is dissolved by digestion, and the larva being set free, obtains its proper home for developement. On the third or fourth day it attains its full growth, lays its embryos in the mucus, and these, in turn, push through the tissues to reach the muscles. These minute beings need no assistance, like many worms, to attain their object; their extremely diminutive size suffices for them to travel and insinuate themselves into the layers of organic tissues. Each having reached its destination, it grows in size for about twenty days. The cyst is formed round it, completely inclosing it. Here it remains in a latent state of life, like the chrysalis in its cocoon, during many years—according to some observations, eight years—and at length perishes, should nothing arise to draw it from its living prison.

There are certain conditions necessary to its development; should it be eaten by a reptile, a fish, or an insect, the larva does not find the heat which must draw it from its death-like trance, and it passes through the digestive canal without alteration. If a bird swallows it, the embryo awakes from its inertia; but its young can find no muscular fibre suitable for its habitation. The mammiferous animal alone supplies the necessary habitat, and this, again, must be of the right kind or age. The adult or old hog has muscles of too tough a nature for the embryos to penetrate; whilst in the puppy there is every facility for its development. The fox is, like the dog, preserved from trichinæ. Thus the occasions for its transmission from one animal to another would be very rare if the larva had as short a life as its mother; infallibly the species would soon disappear, but the cyst protects it from many enemies. It resists the coldness of death, and remains in the corpse; it bears the frost of sixteen degrees below zero, as well as the putrefication of the flesh which envelopes it. Acid, alkaline, and saline substances, which kill in the adult state, have no effect upon it; and it becomes the food for animals who are great flesh eaters, such as the pig, the rat, the mouse, and the cat.

The morbid phenomena occasioned by the trichinæ are proportioned to the cycle it passes through. Its presence in the digestive organs produces derangement of the system for about a month; the passage of the embryos to the exterior organs brings on violent muscular pains, fevers, and symptoms of a serious illness, which is sometimes mistaken for acute rheumatism or typhoid fever. If the patient does not die by degrees he returns to his proper state of health when the trichinæ are imprisoned in the muscles. It may be imagined that when thousands of these little creatures are piercing their way in long furrows through the different organs, dividing and dragging the fibers, that very severe irritation and inflammable phenomena will appear; but when the migration is completed, no one would know that he was the prey of myriads of creatures.

The suffering which the trichinæ produce, and the fatal effects which are occasionally the consequence, the absence of any known remedy, and the facility with which the disease may be contracted, have inspired many people with a legitimate dread. This fear, which is quite justified in Germany, need not gain ground in other countries. The rarity of the trichinæ in France and England arises from the difference of our culinary habits from that of the Germans; the flesh of raw pork is not in use among us, and our mode of cooking entirely destroys the trichinæ. Besides this, the larva dies a natural death after six weeks or two months of keeping; and the salting or smoking process materially hastens it. But even in Germany the danger may be exaggerated. The larva is the only agent in its transmission, and how many obstacles prevent its propagation; imprisoned in its cell, from which it cannot issue spontaneously or propagate its species, it inevitably perishes, unless taken into another animal's stomach. Neither birds, fishes, reptiles, nor invertebrate animals can give it life; only among the mammiferous classes does it find a home, and of these we must except all great flesh-eaters, and certainly all herbivorous animals. We can only receive it from the pig, and the pig is not likely to eat anything but the cat, the rat, and the mouse; for wild animals subject to the disease are not to be found in the farmstead, and it would be a rare case if their flesh were eaten by the pig. And this being the only mode of trichinal infection, its circle must long remain a very restricted one. Cats and mice do not emigrate far, and therefore it could only be to the neighbor-farms that they could transport the parasites attached to their flesh. It cannot invade distant countries, like pestilence or cholera, with its subtle and invisible miasma; nor even like the worm of Medina, whose dried larvæ may be carried in the sand of the desert by a whirlwind, or transported into distant countries by large streams. These considerations may suffice to reassure the timid spirits who have feared so serious a disease.

It is possible, by very simple means, to cause the entire disappearance of the trichinæ from the places where they exist. The dead bodies of all animals which might by chance communicate them to the pig should be carefully buried. In Paris, by means of attention, an analogous result was produced as regarded another species. At the close of the last century, an epidemic of lumbrical worms appeared very frequently, complicating and increasing the malignity of other diseases. This has entirely disappeared, becoming more and more rare up to 1825. The reason is, that the use of filters has become universal, and the worm which was in the water usually drunk could not pass through. If such were the result obtained as regards one of our parasites, by simple hygienic means, the same might be insured for a more dangerous one, when the means of preservation are known, and when public and private interests alike demand it.—[Chambers' Journal.

INELEGANT EXTRACTS.

Amusing Blunders of Letter Writers.

Some amusing chapters might be added to the Curiosities of Literature, says a writer in All The Year Round, by collecting specimens, that is to say, of the sort of literary production which may be looked for when the half-educated mechanic, or the almost uneducated plowman, applies

His hard unpliant fingers at the pen;

or when the servant girl (becoming for the nonce one of "all yo ladies now at land"), gives us ocular demonstration "how hard it is to write."

Let us take our "modern instances," almost at random, from a collection of isolated words, in letters received by a Liverpool shipping house, which bear testimony to the severe mental struggles of the writers to produce on paper the ideas they have had it in their hearts to express. Here is "achertion" for "assertion;" "inyough" for "enough;" "Auckshpault" for "Oxford;" "youtchels" for "utensils;" "assetcreaty" for "assistant secretary;" "shattersphaction," "ekakitement;" "foyegh" for "voyage;" "siut abel parson" for "suitable person;" "post boned" for "postponed;" "noshing" for "notion;" "veakens" for "vacancy;" "aniticous," "anksguhs," and "angchguhs," for "anxious;" "cigunteiro" for "signature;" "sockamstances;" "athara" for "other" (this is by a Welshman); "sudesfide" for "satisfied;" "cinese" for "kindness;" "opjection" for "objection;" "affetchuable" for "affectionately;" "necrey" for "necessary;" "meakines" for "mechanics," and so on *ad libitum*.

Here are some additional phonetic oddities: "I request a fever of you;" "all our araingments are mad;" "I am an paisont (impatient) to know did he landed safe." A letter from "the undersinged Police hossifer" asks if "heny more male hemmegrunters" are required, because he would "like to go hout, as the force is going to Brake hup."

Let us take some extracts a little more connected. An Irish girl writes, "That reluctantly to state, petitioner's mother died lately of a sickness which prohibited her from emigrating. Alas! in accordance with the Adage 'Seldom one misfortune comes alone,' the death prohibits poor petitioner from going; but if your honor, from feelings of charity, humanity, and clemency," &c. The following comes to hand the very day I am writing: "I hav thaken the liberty to hask of you now Mr. (So-and-so). Ef you kinly enform me as sown as posable you will werre much ablige me. Should you not know that purson prups you will infurm me wear I cold apley. With manney theanks." (from Bristol). The next specimen makes use of words after a very miscellaneous fashion, reminding one of the Scotchman who, after a course of reading in Doctor Johnson's Dictionary, said he found it full of interesting matter, but that it was "rather unconneckit."

Another correspondent says: "I beg attention concerning the circumstance of pity that acquainted me on receiving your letter of presentation. I was in the act or removing when my misfortune demanded an obstruction owing to the above-mentioned," &c. A poor boy says: "I am parent Less & house Less & a compleat starveing youth." The following is rather involved in style: "In consequence of meeting with a mistake that I have to deplore the unexpected recovery (I think he means the expected non-recovery) of my dear mother whose illness is so bad I do not know the minute she may depart," &c.

OTHER FUNNY SPECIMENS.

"A Por norphon" says he can "pedus a nockalodgement" of having ; a'd so and so.

"Dear Sir,—I take Lipete of Riter thes fur of Line to informed you that i a suth (query 'I should') Like to go to Colanbine—i am a hagutel (agricultural) work man as tha is too hovis (of us?) that wood like to go. Won hage 23 and the hod (other?) 26."

"Sir I see

"by lloyd's newspaper that you are aisinten (assisting) a few tarban man & theare waifes (wives) aboread."

"Being seduced by persons of repute I wish to obtain a passage. I know all serts of labor, very understanding in a gentleman's employment, & my wife equally so & knowledgeable in every sort of house business."

"To the Mangen (manager), &c.

"Have you eyeney ships to Victori. I am very health. I blon (belong) to Winser. I lived at Honsey lane Higit ill—Plese a dres to Baker wored (ward) ——Huspitell."

"September 191870.

"Dear friend, we are tow young man want tow Emigration tow Australia for tow shapards age of the tow one 21 of age the other four and 24 of age." (This is from a Welshman).

"Myself & chister in or about 18 years old —we are domestive servants — Testamanial charrecters." (From County Clare).

JACK-AT-ALL-TRADES.

The following are amusing, not so much from anything grotesque in the spelling or the diction, but as descriptive of the writers' pursuits:

"I am at present compelled to tramp from town to town in search of imployment, or I may say work, with my wife, and I am that poor that I am often compelled to seek shelter in a barn or cart lodge, and sometimes I am lucky enough to scrape sixpence together by singin' a song or selling a ballard, for which I obtain a logins at a common login house, wheair tramps and travelers of the lowest order resort to * * You may perhaps like to know what trade I am—I am a Jack of all trades. I can guild a picture frame & I can mend a boot or shoe—I can paint a cart or glaize a shach (sash). I can stand two hours trick at the elm (helm) or reef a topsail—I can cook a dinner or wait at table—I can wash a gig & groom a horse, and I can do a bit of gardoning" (gardening).

Another man thus describes his qualifications:

"I write you this in the name of the Lord * * I ham a minar, but If there is anything else to do in farming ican do it or ican fix any work In the mining scale for pomping watter or hall up stuf from a shaft. * * * thank God I can make almost anything belonging tooany mind (mine) in the coutry—and where I go I will do my masters good as well as myself by God's help. Sir, I ham no intoxingeating drinker. I and all my father's family are teatolars and my Intended wife is a teatolar too.

"* * Sir, as long as our Queen take the law of this country from the bibel I shall go by it, and no fals names or reports shall come out of my mouth if I now it. Sir, I must conclude hoping to join your servis by the help of the Lord. Good by Sir. I ham of to work—If possibal I can go I will do you good by the Lord's help—Good by Sir. I ham of. Good by. God bless you and all that is around you and me. Good by. I ham of."

QUAINT TURNS.

One man says, "I was sent out to Jameca where I took Ariciples" (erysipelas). Another, that he has been employed in the "Geolige" Department in one of the colonies. A third, "I have a witch to emigrate." Another has a turn for "mechanicism and works of artfulness." A woman says that "she is athorough servant & a needles woman." The father of a family says, "Let me know how to Pereed and what it cost for Etch a Dult and for childring as I have Got Six of famly. I Wood Lick to tuck them if that I could Dow so. Ples to leter us kow the Port your emergating tou; if tou Port Natle I Wood Lick to go thar." Thus proving himself to be as fine a specimen, for our present purpose, as the man who assured us that he was "a beautiful scrivenger & well skilled in Loterature."

MY PICTURES.

They gleam upon me from the silent walls,
These mute companions of my darkened life;
Within, the fitful firelight leaps and falls;
Without, the March winds meet in stormy strife.
Over the dazzling page the strained eyes ache,
The pen drops listless from the weary hand,
The spirits of my pictures slowly wake,
And, wrapt in memory's halo, round me stand.

There the wild waves crash on the rocky beach;
I gaze upon them till I hear once more
The thunder music on the hollow reach,
E'en as we listened, lingering on the shore;
Here, through the country hush, I hear the swell,
I breathe the sea's keen breath through land-locked air,
And see the feathery spray I love so well
Light 'mid the heather on the headland there.

That battle scene! I recollect we bent
To read its tale in Froissart's roll of glory;
Gathering the bright accessories that lent
The flash and glitter to chivalric story.
There, through the bleak east winds and London smoke,
He brought the eastern tint, the crimson quiver,
As, picturing the scenes of which he spoke,
He drew you long low banks and mighty river.

There float the angels, each seraphic face
In calm reproving sweetness, stilling woe;
There smile the woodland paths our steps would trace
In the old happy time, so long ago.
And there, the yearning sorrow to beguile
From the chill mists that round my vigil rise,
I see our boy's bright curl and joyous smile,
The wistful beauty of our girl's blue eyes.

Oh, Heaven-sent art! Death's icy shadow rests
On Nature's spring-like smile and kindred love,
Only Art's voice its mighty power attests,
Still memory's pulse and memory's life to prove.
Yet from his pictures breathes the olden charm,
Speaking the bliss that was—that yet shall be,
When earth, and life, and grief, and loss, and harm,
Fade in the full glow of eternity.

☞ The Pontiac Bill Poster says: "A certain young man, in a certain city (less than one thousand miles from Pontiac), was telling his friends last week of a wonderful salt well on his premises. A bystander disputed his story by asserting he did not believe there was a salt well this side of Saginaw. 'I tell you there is one on my place,' insisted the new discoverer. 'Last week, at a depth of — feet, I drew up a gallon of brine which contained one bushel of salt! Don't talk to me, sir!'"

☞ Farmer Allen, in Lucas county, Iowa, was bitten on the nose by a rattlesnake a few days since, and a man in his employ applied his mouth to the wound and sucked the poison from it, so that Mr. Allen recovered entirely.

GREELEY AND TILTON.

The Friction of Two Great Minds on the Questions of Suffrage and Matrimony.

Cheerful Correspondence.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY TO MR. TILTON.

To the Editor of the Golden Age:

MY DEAR SIR—I beg you to consider that it was *your* original premise, not mine, that my conviction of the rightful and proper indissolubility of marriage "underlies all the criticisms that the Tribune so ruthlessly and rudely makes on woman suffrage." It was *your* original assertion "that Mr. Greeley must first change his fundamental convictions of the proper moral relations which should exist between husband and wife" before I could "veer round toward woman suffrage." You said this because you knew me, and knew that this was substantially, vitally true. Pardon my saying that your attempt to explain away or obscure this truth in the letter addressed to me in your last, is not in perfect accord with my faith in your candor and your courage. You and I feel and know that *there is* an intimate and inseparable connection between woman suffrage and easy divorce; and the fact that others *do not* see it will excuse neither of us in denying or obscuring that truth.

I. You ask me what I mean by "free love." Let me illustrate:

Here are a husband and wife, each fifty years old, who have lived in wedlock a quarter of a century, and have had six or eight children, of whom half survive. The pains and cares of maternity have nearly worn out the wife, while the husband is still in the prime of manly vigor and strength. He has filled a wider sphere and enjoyed better opportunities for mental culture than she has, and feels himself her intellectual superior. Among his acquaintances is a younger, fairer, fresher woman, not so richly dowered with worldly wealth, who admires and is admired by him—who, in fact, is willing, if invited, to be his "affinity," and he is more than willing that she shall. If they "take up" with each other, their arrangement, or whatever you please to call it, is just what I execrate as "free love." You know that such alliances exist. I feel that they are abhorred of God and a chief cause of human degradation, family disruption, and general wretchedness. In short, I hold the man who has sworn to love and cherish one woman till death, not free to love another while that woman lives and strives to fulfill toward him the duties of a loving wife. Hence I intensely hate "free love;" and I hate all inculcation that a marriage may rightly be dissolved, except for flagrant, deliberate adultery, while husband and wife both live.

II. I believe in educating both sexes to the extent of our ability, so that they shall be thoroughly qualified for the duties that await them. I would educate daughters as completely as sons. I would accord them equal, but not necessarily identical opportunities. I do not hold it essential that they should be educated together throughout; and I would not advise that they study and master exactly the same departments of knowledge. On the contrary, I would have some of their studies different; and I would not have them lodged as may happen in the dormitories of one college building. In short, I prefer to send a daughter for schooling to Vassar rather than Yale or Harvard.

III. As to politics and voting, I hold that the relation to government which woman has hitherto borne is not one imposed on her by man, but freely and wisely chosen as that most consistent with her nature, her duties and her happiness. I hold that the first man and first woman, having decided to unite their efforts and their fortunes, chose freely and naturally their appropriate duties respectively, the man going forth to wrest their joint subsistence from the elements, the woman remaining at home to care for their property and make that home agreeable to her husband on his return. I hold that, when government became a recognized public need, the men came together to establishes it, the women, from an instinct of fitness, remaining at home. And now, if the human race were to perish to-morrow, and another such race were created to replace us, the men and women of that new race would necessarily accept and perform their respective duties substantially as we now do. Hence, you see, what you have to say of "democratic government," "taxation without representation," etc., etc., flies entirely wide of my position. I regard the existing condition as a distribution of duties and functions for the common good, by the instinctive perception of fitness and free volition of the great mass of both men and women.

IV. As to woman's wages, I hold them inferior, partly because of her inferior strength, but mainly because of her inferior skill. Nilsson has no cause to complain; and the whortleberries sold in our markets bring no higher price when picked and offered by men than they would if he were a woman. The deplorable truth is that the greater number of our girls are not instructed in any useful calling whatever, and are poorly paid for doing poor work.

This is all your letter seems to call for. I am too busy and too weary to enter upon the elaborate discussion you invite; because I care not to travel a path already so beaten. But you saw fit, in commenting on my former letter, to impugn the moral conduct of some undesignated person who (you say) writes editorials on woman suffrage for the Tribune. I now challenge you to make good that impeachment, or confess that it was a wanton calumny. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

MR. TILTON'S REJOINDER TO MR. GREELEY.

Mr. Horace Greeley:

MY DEAR SIR—As you have not picked up the gauntlet that I threw down, but speak of your weariness, I now leave you at rest, and to the contemplation of the following desultory notes:

I. You may rail at free love or divorce to your heart's content, and I shall not chide you. What grieves me is to see the Tribune a foe to woman suffrage. Having won a laurel in advocating the negro's emancipation, you are now discrowning yourself in striking at woman's enfranchisement. Once a leader of the party of progress, you are not now even a follower in its ranks. There was a time when the Tribune used to waken us every morning with the sound of a trumpet. The dear old newspaper still gathers news, judges books, reports meetings, watches caucuses and whips free-traders—all admirably, and never better than under the lieutenancy of Mr. Whitelaw Reid. But the Tribune's soul—that is, its early fire, its spring-time glow, its enkindling heat—all this is gone. I pick up my daily copy from my door-steps as if it were a handful of ashes. You have ceased to be a reformer, and the Tribune has no more moral mission than the London Times. Judged as you yourself have heretofore judged public men, that is, by the test question of the day (which now is woman suffrage), you are no longer a Radical, or a Conservative. You remind me of Patrick Henry, who began his career by saying "Liberty or death" and ended it by defending Virginian slavery. The Tribune now stands toward woman suffrage as Mr. Vallandigham, during the war, stood toward the slave's freedom. I hope that, before you die, you will live long enough to take "a new departure."

II. "I would educate daughters," you say, "as completely as sons." No, you forget yourself. Only last week you drew a fancy picture of your own daughters as they would appear at a nominating convention, or before a jury, or in the Senate, and you prayed that rather than that they should come to any such career you might be in your grave. This prejudice of yours against educating women for public speakers must be of a late and abnormal growth in your mind. Indeed, if you were not the honest man I know you to be, I should be tempted to say that you had invented this objection to serve as a point in this controversy. The very last time I saw you at Cooper Institute you were presiding over Miss Edgerth's lecture against the right of her sex to speak in public; and I noticed that you paid to her the same respect as to Dr. Chapin, for you went approvingly to sleep. Now, did you, on that tranquil occasion, cunningly exhibit the outward composure of a man inwardly shocked? A few years ago you opened the door of the Independent office and called out to me: "My friend, read no new book until you have first devoured Antoinette Blackwell's sermons, for I heard her preach them and they are great." Were you shocked with that gentle preacher during the sermon-time? A few months ago you and I walked side by side to and from the funeral of Wm. H. Burleigh, and you were full of kind words concerning his widow, an honored lady who has since put her fine gifts to a beautiful use in the Christian ministry, and who lately preached a sermon which so melted the heart of a friend of mine that he says the memory of it will be a blessing to him as long as he lives. Is there something shocking to your mind in the new career which this noble woman has chosen? When I lectured at Iowa City, I was told that you, who had preceded me a week, had begun your lecture with these words: "Ladies and gentlemen, I suppose it is now a universally-admitted fact that I am the worst possible public speaker in the United States." Is it not, my dear sir, something of a family prejudice that leads you to anticipate the oratory of your daughters as simply shocking?

III. A just inference from your letter is that I advocate free love. On the contrary, I stiffly oppose it. The first bulletin of Stephen Pearl Andrews castigates me because I hold that the heart's ideal is monogamic marriage—the supreme love of one man for one woman through life and (I hope) beyond death. But this is only my own view—I do not judge for others. Furthermore, I hold that love, and love only, constitutes marriage; that marriage makes the bond, not the bond the marriage; and that, as the contract is to "love and honor," so when love and honor ends, the contract dissolves and the marriage ceases. I cheerfully believe Mr. Henry B. Blackwell and other martinets in Boston by frankly acknowledging that I differ in those views from most other woman suffragists. But I am willing to take all the obloquy which this difference invokes on the few who are right from the many who are wrong. I would no more permit the law of the land to enchain me to a woman whom I did not love, or who did not love me, than I would permit the same law to handcuff me as a slave to a master on a plantation. There are higher laws than civil statutes, and I am a rebel against the State's impertinent interference between man and wife. Love should be like religion—free from mandate by the civil law. Now you may strike me for saying this, but the next generation will gild this sentiment with fine gold. As Kossuth said, "I can wait."

IV. You say, "I hate all inculcation that a marriage may be rightfully dissolved except for flagrant, deliberate adultery, while husband and wife both live." I am ashamed of such a sentiment from your pen. Thousands of good women, like Mrs. McFarland, have obtained divorces from drunken and beastly husbands, not on account of adultery, but of sottishness or cruelty. By what right, divine or human, shall you remand these emancipated women to the loathsome embraces of men from whom they have fled in fear of their lives? Thousands of women, appealing to merciful and humane courts, have obtained divorces because their husbands have deserted them, or mangled them, or starved them, or otherwise wrongly treated them. Why will you cruelly affront all womankind by saying to each one of these suffering women, "Your divorce is stripped of all moral sanction, and I point at you the finger of obloquy because you have asked the law to deliver you out of the jaws of death, and out of the gates of hell."

V. You have instanced a married pair who, after a quarter of a century of wedlock, exhibit the husband in his prime, the wife in her decay. "He," you say, "has filled a wide sphere and enjoyed better opportunities for mental culture than she has, and feels himself her intellectual superior." What an innocent confession you here make of your own damning theory of marriage. Doom a woman to be man's inferior from the very beginning of her married life, and what can you expect her to be at the end of it? Why does a woman after twenty years' wedlock show more physical and mental dilapidation than a man? It is because, during these years, you and your fellow-thinkers sentence her to be man's subordinate, not his equal—his servant, not his mate? Why should "the pains and cares of maternity 'wear her out,'" except that you have enacted a common law of marriage which either tyrannously forces or tacitly expects a woman to bear more children than she wants? Why should she be intellectually stupid and empty, except that, all her life long, you and the Tribune have shut her out from her husband's opportunities? Why should her husband have "a wider sphere" than hers, except that you and he have conspired to crowd her into a narrower one? Why should he enjoy better opportunities for mental culture than she, except that you have written and published your threats that even if your own daughters should attempt to fit themselves for something higher than household employment, or, in other words, should try to rise to the level of their father's genius, you would step down like Jacob sorrowfully into the grave? I frankly assert, because I solemnly believe, that the young men and women who marry to-day, and who derive their notions of the marriage relation from such teachers as you, will inevitably grow apart, until, at the end of a "quarter of a century of wedlock," they will find themselves in the very antithesis which you have described. Beware lest they curse your memory for bringing them to it.

VI. You astonish me by going back to the world's primitive era to deduce therefrom the maxims that should govern modern times. Macauley has so pitilessly ridiculed this fallacious style of reasoning that I am sorry you have put yourself under his ban. Pray tell me, what has the past to offer us, in the way government, except tyranny over men and double tyranny over women? Must we go back to the savage tribes to learn civilization? If so, what would Nimrod have thought of the Tribune? or Pharaoh Necho of a Republican caucus? If we are not wiser than our ancestors, both they and we have lived in vain. The chief monument of the world's later wisdom is civil liberty. De Tocqueville shows that not the statesmanship of Greece and Rome ever once caught a glimpse of a truly democratic idea as one sees it in a town-meeting in New England. Our fathers discovered a truth before unrecognized in history—namely, the dignity of man. Alexander Hamilton said in the manifesto of the Revolution, "The rights for which we struggle are the rights of human nature." Building on this truth, our fathers sought to conform their political government to the human heart, lest the passionate beatings of the one should upheave and overturn the other. Accordingly, the doctrines which compose our American liberty—for instance, government by consent, taxation by representation, trial by jury and the like—are not merely flowers on the stalk of our civil system, but are the very sap and life-blood of its strength and bloom. They are not merely external devices of government which have been invented by cunning wit or discovered by happy chance; but, on the contrary, they are the outward and natural exponents of the inward and irrepressible yearnings of the great heart of humanity. I say, therefore, first, you cannot escape from the argument that our democratic institutions, which at the outset included white men, and now include negroes, must in like manner include women; and, second, setting aside this argument as you do (being unable to answer what is unanswerable), you cannot escape from that more fundamental argument to which you vainly appeal, namely, that human nature itself excludes women from civil functions; for, in saying this, you forget that democratic institutions are but the recorded voice of this human nature, uttering its coequal demand for the rights of man and women, and now more than ever imperious for the common enfranchisement of both.

VII. I cannot overrate my sense of the importance of woman's suffrage. It is an infinitely higher question than the abolition of slavery. Anybody with a human heart could see that the slave ought to be set free. But it takes a finer discernment, a deeper penetration, to discover that woman must be enfranchised. You have proved yourself competent to the lower, but incompetent to the higher reform. It must go on without you. It loses much by losing your stout pen; but you lose more by losing your golden opportunity to make the Tribune its banner of battle. Womanhood is a sacred thing, and yet the Tribune insults it every day. The center of the world is home, and yet you bind a chain on the freedom which should reign within it. The chief hell on earth is a marriage profaned, and yet you lock the door to all escape from it. The industrial necessity of our day is better pay for women, and yet you deny them the ballot to procure it. The incentive to prostitution is hunger, and yet you give its victims only a tenth part of man's opportunity to save themselves from it. You are working a cruel wrong to society—undoing the beneficence of a lifetime. And now you quench all hope of your ever showing any future and growing kindliness toward woman's enfranchisement. Nothing remains for its friends but to fight you as its enemy. Consider, therefore, that war is declared.

VIII. Your allusion to some undesignated person whom you think I have calumniated, leads me to say that if, throughout this correspondence, any playfulness of mine has been so awkwardly expressed as to seem like asperity, or has otherwise turned my roses into thorns, the mischief has been only in my pen, not in my heart. If I have hurt your feelings, I pray your pardon. Nor would I, for the sake of twenty jests, leave an unjust reflection on any of the fine bevy of young men in your office, whose helpful labors keep you from growing old. I do not forget that, as a shareholder in the Tribune, I am a partner in business with yourself and your managing editor, and yet more happy am I to remember that I am a still larger partner in friendship with you both. Moreover, if you consult my previous remarks you will see that though I quoted an idle tale (and it referred to an out-of-town contributor), I did so only to "deny it indignantly, and to bring to its author's cheek the blush of shame." But free love is like a snake—it is best abused by some one whom it has bitten. And I thought the Tribune's indignation superb.

Affectionately yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

RISIBLES.

—An unreasonable and somewhat misanthropic man remarks he has often heard the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed;" but he says he can't see where the laugh comes in. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing money of him.

—St. Louis romance.—Wife addresses a gentleman by mistake for her husband, they resemble one another so much. Indignant husband comes up and threatens to shoot gentleman. Wife intercedes, and husband overjoyed that he is his "long-lost ber-ruther."

—"Bains, Chauds et Froids;" that is good Parisian French enough for "hot and cold baths;" but an Irishman took it for the sign of a favorite dish at the door of a restaurant. "Banes, chaw'd and fried," he exclaimed, "may be good, but I'd rather cook 'em first in my own way, and ate 'em afterwards."

—A schoolmaster in Bridgeport, Connecticut, who asked a small pupil of what the surface of the earth consists, and was promptly answered, "land and water," varied the question slightly, that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked "What, then, do land and water make?" to which came the immediate response, "mud."

—A lady walking down town saw a little boy pinching his younger brother, who was crying bitterly. "Why, my boy," said she to the young tormentor, "don't you know you are doing very wrong? What would you do if you should kill your little brother?" "Why," he replied, "of course I should put on my new black pants and go to the funeral."

—It probably requires a high state of beer to make a river resemble a sofa, but Mr. McRafferty, while laboring under the delusion that the Thames was the domestic rocking-chair, sat down in it from the wharf. He had only time to remark that "some fool was always leaving a pan of water in those chairs" before he was fished out.—[Norwich Bulletin.

—One night last week Saratoga was involved in darkness by an accident to the gas works. John G. Saxe, who is stopping at one of the hotels, borrowed a candle of a young lady, and next morning she found under her door these lines:

You gave me a candle; I give you my thanks,
And add as a compliment justly your due—
There is not a girl in these feminine ranks
Who could, if she would, hold a candle to you.

—One evening John Smith had been dipping rather too deeply in the convivial bowl with a friend, and on emerging into the open air his intellect became in a considerable degree confused, and not being able to distinguish objects with any degree of certainty, he thought himself in a fair way of losing the road to his own house. In this perplexity he espied some one coming towards him, whom he stopped with this query, "D'ye know where John Smith lives?" "Where's the use of asking that question?" said the man, "you're John Smith himself." "I know that," answered John, "but it's not himself that's wanted—it's his house."

French Functionaries.

The number of Government functionaries which Touscretins, in common with most French towns, possessed, were innumerable, unimaginable, ensconced everywhere; roosting on every perch; lodged in every conceivable nook; very rats in number, cohesiveness, and rodent appetite. Perhaps I may as well give a list of them: A prefect, a secretary-general, and three councillors of prefecture; a president of the tribunal, four assistant judges, a stipendiary justice of the peace, two clerks of court, and a public prosecutor; a receiver-general of taxes and two sub-receivers; a verificator of weights and measures, a chief of the custom house, and two lieutenants; a high keeper of the woods and forests, (there were none to keep), and two subkeepers; a commissary of police and a deputy commissary; a captain of *gendarmerie* and his lieutenant; a rector of academy, a postmaster, a keeper of the archives, (which consisted of one deal box full of papers), and two subkeepers; a chief engineer, an inspector of roads and bridges, and four assistant engineers; a bishop, two vicars-general, one dean, one arch-deacon, six canons, two rectors, and eleven curates; trailing upon which gallant procession was an army of five hundred and thirty-seven clerks, postmen, wood-rangers, custom house officers, tax-gatherers, *gendarmes*; beadles, vergers, policemen, inspectors of quart pots and firelots, tipstaff court ushers, prison jailors, prison governors, and police spies, all of whom, without exception, were remunerated out of the public purse.—[Cornhill Magazine.

☞ A giant bird, the largest creature ever seen in this country with wings, and, it is believed, unknown to American ornithology, suddenly appeared in the town of Winnemucca, Nevada, a few days since, and remained several minutes quietly perched on a housetop to be gazed at by the astonished multitude.

WITH VILLAINOUS SALTPETER.

We had not been ten days at sea before my mind misgave me and I began to dread an unfortunate termination to our voyage, for matters had gone wrong from the very beginning. There had been trouble with the crew, who seemed to have an idea that perennial drunkenness was the proper state of man's existence; and who, as long as a sixpence lasted, obstinately refused to go on board, in many cases having to be hauled from the wharf over the side, like so much suspended animation. Then when we had been warped out into the river and were lying awaiting for the Captain, we found that he had been taken suddenly and violently ill, so that a week's delay followed, ending in a fresh appointment, and the coming of a new Captain—a man of a quiet, genial aspect, whose presence seemed to augur a termination of our troubles, and he was welcomed accordingly.

For a merchantman outward bound is by no means the paradise existing in the minds of ardent schoolboys, bitten with a longing for a life at sea. Twenty-four hours of the life on board and its discomforts sickened me; but then I had chosen my vessel for reasons of economy, knowing that every five-pound note would be, perhaps, of priceless value in my new home; so I made up my mind not to be discontented, but to bear all that fell to my lot. I had taken my passage to Buenos Ayres, with the full intention of roughing it for some years to come, and therefore I argued that it would be cowardly to turn tail at the first trouble that fell to my share. But really it was trying work, in spite of the strongest determination. The sailors were soon in that pleasant state of despondent misery which succeeds a long debauch, and, as if giving the unfortunate passengers the credit of being the cause of their sufferings, lost no opportunity of visiting the said sufferings upon their heads. I said upon their heads, but their feet as frequently suffered, buckets of water being dashed upon them—of course accidentally—if we ventured on deck during holy-stoning times. We came to grief, too, over ropes, over the stowing of cargo, and in a variety of ways during these first days—our sea-going friends looking upon us as an interior race of beings, whom, as lubbers, it was their duty to afflict. But, by dint of good temper, this was all pretty well got over in time for the rough weather we encountered down Channel and right away across the Bay of Biscay, sufficiently bad to confine us all, sick and well, below hatches for many a dreary day of pitching and tossing, with the ship's timbers groaning and creaking to a degree that seemed to threaten falling to pieces.

Picture to yourselves, you who have not been on ship board, a gloomy, low-celled prison, with stout beams crossing every here and there, the light stealing feebly through the little windows, the air you breathe hot, foul, and stifling, the hatch above you battened down, so that, save at special times, there is no communication with the deck; and nearly every fellow-passenger either bemoaning his hard fate, or else groaning as he lies prone in the helpless misery of sea-sickness. I think that if all the miseries of a rough voyage could be foreseen, those who take trips to far-off lands would be greatly reduced in numbers.

A couple of days' respite came at last in the shape of fine weather; and in the reaction produced by sunshine and free brisk air we breathed on deck, the troubles of the past were forgotten. The Captain still seemed all that was pleasent; but there was a flushed and heavy look in his countenance that I did not like, and before long I had another opinion upon the subject; for, in conversation, I found that the second mate had been at the same school as myself; and together we went over the old days and compared notes, as I walked the deck with him far into his watch.

The weather turned foul once more, but this time, through the mate, I contrived to stay on deck, when, to my surprise, I found that the greatest part of the duty was shifted on the chief mate, the captain seldom showing on deck.

"No, I don't think it's from cowardice," said my friend to me, as we walked the deck that night, when the gale had somewhat moderated. "Of course this is in confidence."

I nodded.

"Well," he continued, "I don't know what to make of him; sometimes I think he's mad, and sometimes that he's given to drinking. How he got appointed to this ship, I can't tell you. Mr. Ray don't say anything, but he is one of those men who think all the more; and of course he'll be particularly careful, lest the captain should think, as first mate, he is jealous because the command was not placed in his hands."

No more was then said; but, before many days had passed, we found that the man who had been intrusted with a fine vessel, a valuable cargo, and, more than all, the lives of passengers and crew, was one of those unfortunate beings, who, not content with the enjoyment of the good things of this life, are in the habit of having intemperate outbreaks, when the impulse to drink commencing perhaps, with the stimulants taken in some time of peril, grows perfectly uncontrollable, and culminates at length in one of those horrible fits of mania known as delirium tremens.

It was enough to make any landsman nervous as to our fate, should the heavy weather continue; but there was still the satisfaction of knowing that the two mates were thorough seamen, who would, no doubt, take upon themselves the management of the ship, should there be any real danger. These feelings did not trouble me long, for the weather again brightening, hope rose, and day after day glided pleasantly by. We saw but little of the captain, and only learned that he was confined by indisposition to his cot, the cause of his indisposition being only known to a few; but I could see that the first mate, Mr. Ray, looked more anxious than usual; and taking the opportunity of being on deck one night, I had a long talk with my friend, to learn that the captain only recovered from one fit to seek the means for bringing on another.

"Pity we did not leave him behind altogether," I said at last.

"I've thought so a dozen times," said my friend, "for this sailing with a madman on board does not suit my book."

The days glided slowly by with varying weather. The hot latitudes were reached. There was a little horse-play as we crossed the line; then a shark was caught, and at times a dolphin or bonito; and at last, panting with the heat, we lay beneath the almost vertical sun, without a breath of wind to fill the sails as they hung from the yards, the vessel gently rolling in the swell as the sea heaved and fell without so much as a ripple visible. Rough coverings were rigged up; but in spite of all that could be done to mitigate it, the heat was unbearable, beating down upon our heads, and reflected from the sea, which shone like a vast mirror of polished metal. Gaping seams, with the tar oozing forth, rails and stanchions so heated that a hand could not be borne upon them, and the 'tween decks stifling as an oven, it was no wonder that we were constantly longing for the comparative cool of the night; but, even then there was not time for the temperature to grow much lower before the sun once more rose, each day apparently hotter than the last.

We were seated one evening, watching the last glow of the setting sun, when Anderson, the second mate, made the remark that he thought a change was coming; and then our attention was taken up by Mr. Ray passing close by us, and descending as if to the Captain's cabin.

"How has he been to-day?" I said, as Mr. Ray disappeared.

"Worse than ever," was the reply. "If I were Ray, I'd make a prisoner of him, and take sole command. He'd be quite justified in so doing."

Further conversation was cut short by the reappearance of the mate, who beckoned hastily to my companion.

"Something wrong," he exclaimed, as he leaped to his feet; and quite as quickly I followed him to the hatchway.

"Good heavens, Anderson!" exclaimed Mr. Ray, "what's to be done? He's raving mad."

"Have you no medicines?" I said.

"Medicines? Yes; but how are we to deal with a man in his state? Just listen."

In effect, as he ceased speaking, there came from below the sound of breaking chairs, smashing glass, and a noise as of some one leaping from side to side of the cabin, followed by a tremendous battering at the door:

"I've locked him in," said Ray, "for he's not fit to come on deck. But get help, and we must secure him, and strap him into his cot."

A short consultation was held; and then it was decided to call one of the seamen, a sturdy, quiet man, and to do all as quietly as possible, so as not to alarm the rest of the passengers and crew.

Anderson fetched the old sailor, who came rolling up, turning the lump of tobacco in his mouth; and from his remark it was evident that he had been enlightened upon the business in hand.

"Ah," he growled, "what a thing it is as any one will go on wasting precious liquors, and turning blessings into pyson! I knowed this would be the end on it."

"Don't preach, man," said Ray, angrily, "but come along. Now, look here," he whispered, as we descended: "as soon as I open the door, all step quietly in together. He'll dash at us the same as he did at me a while ago; but he can only tackle one man at once, so that, while he is engaged, the others must secure him."

We had hardly nerved ourselves for our task, and the mate was holding up his hand for a signal as he unlocked the door, when we were staggered by the sharp report of a pistol, simultaneous with which there was a dull thud close by my ear; and I started back with the knowledge that a bullet had just passed through the cabin-door and whistled by my head. Then came a loud, harsh laugh, followed by a couple more pistol-shots, both of which passed through the panel of the door.

I need hardly say that we beat a retreat directly; and, as we stood once more on deck, the first mate wiped the perspiration from his forehead, and looked from one to the other, as much as to say, What shall we do?

It was, indeed, a trying position; and for a few moments no one spoke. Then Mr. Ray seemed to recover himself, and spoke out firmly and quietly: "We should only be casting away our lives if we were to go in now. The only plan I can suggest is to watch him through the skylight, and go in when he is asleep."

"I don't think he can do any mischief in the meantime," I said; "but we must seize him soon."

"Mischief!" said the old sailor dryly, "Well, I dunno; but what if he keeps on popping off that revolver thing? We shall be having a bullet in among the powder, and a blow-up."

"Powder!" I said.

"Yes; in the magazine."

"Is there powder on board?" I said with a strange tremor in my voice, as I turned to Anderson.

"Yes, a heavy lot of it," he said huskily; and as he spoke, his eyes glanced involuntarily in the direction of the boats.

Another shot made us all start; and now passengers and crew began to collect, eagerly asking what was wrong—questions, though, which, in dread of a rush at the boats, we forebore to answer.

The peril, though, was indeed great, for in one small cabin, especially strengthened for its reception, a large quantity of powder was stored; and if one bullet happened to pass through, the chances were that the heat evolved in its passage would explode it all, and in a moment the whole vessel would be blown to atoms.

There were two courses open to us: to seize the boats at once, and push off, or to make a bold and manly effort to subdue the madman, in whose hands our lives seemed now to hang.

The same feelings must have pervaded all our breasts as we stood looking at one another, and then I saw the old sailor wet the palms of his hands and rub them gently together.

"We must rus in on him, Master Ray," he said.

"Could we not shoot him down through the skylight?" said the chief mate; and then, as if blushing at his own proposition, he added hastily: "No, no; that would be like murder. We must dash in on him at all risks. But what's that? Look out; he's coming on deck.'

As he spoke, we heard the cabin door unlocked; then the rattling of keys and the crashing of a door, when Ray cautiously peered down the hatch; and as he kneeled there, gazing down, I could see a tremor running through his whole frame, and, when at last he turned to us, this voice was so husky as to be almost inaudible, when he whispered: "He's got into the powder-room!"

I shall never forget his countenance as he gazed up at us fixed—rigid to a degree. For a few moments, horror and dread of impending death seemed to have robbed him of all power. Then he sprang up, the man once more.

"Quick!" he exclaimed, "for your lives!"

Then leading the way, he dashed down the cabin stairs, we following him, but only to find our progress arrested by the closed door, which resisted all our efforts.

"Listen!" whispered Ray; and then he continued: "Good heavens, if he were to fire now!"

The next moment there was a sound which seemed to make every nerve in my body thrill, and I frankly own that had my limbs obeyed my will, I should have rushed on deck, seized a coop or grating, and leaped over the side, for plainly enough to be heard came a sharp crackling noise, and it wanted not the mate's word to enlighten us as he hissed out "Lucifers!"

"Here, quick, for God's sake!" exclaimed Anderson. "Look here; we are forcing the wrong way at the door."

He dragged at it, but in vain, for a few minutes, till, running on deck, the old sailor returned in an instant with a couple of marline-spikes, which were inserted just as we once more heard the crackle of a match.

"Quick! it's for dear life!" cried Ray, and the door crashed, gave way and flew open, to reveal to us, standing, perfectly unmoved by our forcible entry, the Captain, holding a lighted splint to an iron-bound chest, which was already blackened and charred at the edge.

For a few moments we could none of us stir. It seemed as if at the slightest motion on our part, the chest—which I afterward learned was filled with cartridges, for the supply of one of the petty armies engaged in the Paraguayan war—would explode, followed by the other chests and kegs piled around. Then came the Captain's low chuckling laugh, and we heard him say: "This will drive you out, then, strong as you are."

Then, with a gesture of impatience, he threw down the burnt-out splint, took a fresh match from the box he held, and was about to strike it, when, with a cry that did not sound like human, Anderson leaped upon him, and with one tremendous blow struck him down, trampling on him the next moment as he applied his moist lips to the charred and smoking edge of the chest.

The captain was not stunned though; and directly after a fearful struggle took place amid these kegs, my part being confined to the securing of the match-box, which I tore from his hand, trembling as I did so lest it should explode. Then came the loud panting breathing of the wretched man, as, held down by four strong men, he bowed his body up again and again with a power that was almost superhuman.

But the danger was now passed; and without losing a moment, we dragged him out into his own cabin. Water was abundently applied to the charred side of the box; and Mr. Ray's first act was to make the carpenter screw up the door in a way that restored confidence as every screw was driven in. I say his first act; for his second was to sit down on the deck and cover his face with his hands, and remain in that position for full half an hour.

Constant watching, binding, and the use of potent drugs placed the captain out of the reach of means to place us again in peril. But though a breeze sprung up the next day, and our well-managed ship prosperously finished her voyage. I never lay down to sleep the rest of the time without a shudder, and never once dropped off without waking with a start from a horrid dream of seeing the captain, match-box in hand, applying a light to the edge of the cartridge-box.—[Chambers' Journal.

PARIS GAMINS.

The Street "Gamin" and his Peculiar Ways — How the "Half Monkey, Half Tiger" is Educated.

[Paris Letter to the N. Y. Evening Mail.]

For most strangers Paris has always been a mysterious, nebulous, enigmatical place, resembling some of those immense, tortuous, impenetrable labyrinths of old India; and it is difficult for them to understand the peculiarities and eccentricities of the different elements forming the principal mass of rioters and *canaille* during the famous Commune. I will not endeavor to enumerate all those hideous, revolting types of Bacchanalian drunkenness, crime, and cruelty, but will merely dwell upon one personality, who figured in the late terrible tragedy, and for whom Victor Hugo created an important *role* in his celebrated "Miserables." I allude to the *gamin*; not the ideal, heroic *gamin* invented by the great French poet, but another less romantic but much more real—one of that dreadful class, the very scum of humanity, the bane and curse of Paris, who gloats and raves when the tocsin for revolution sounds, and who glories to wade through blood and powder when the people rise. It is he who is ever present when blows are to be dealt or received, running here and there, boldly and heedlessly, between the combatants, a huge cavalry saber strapped to his waist, hanging and trailing with its rusty tictac on the ground; a youngster, who takes cool, deliberate aim at a General and shoots him as he would a rabbit; one who receives cuts, slashes and bullets like a hero, and who is dragged back to his home, covered with blood, and roaring "Vive la Commune!" at the top of his lungs.

THE VOYOU.

Gamin is almost too genteel a word for these creatures, *voyou* being the correct Parisian term, synonymous with our words "rough" and "rowdy." But to proceed: a description of these fellows cannot very well be undertaken without dwelling particularly on the hideous details of his daily life, and is just their filth and horror that most people, acquainted only with the genteel, idling gamin, ignore. However, if forcible, the present sketch is admirably true. The *voyou*, to speak properly, is the offspring of the gutter, and is the mud on which latent heroism and blind valor are nurtured. He is an ambulating hospital of all the moral wounds and sores of humanity; he is ugly as Marat, cruel as Nero, witty as Voltaire, cynical as Diogenes, brave as the Cid—in a word, a depraved atheist.

EARLY TRAINING.

When still under the paternal roof he is fed with leavings, seasoned with blows. He is not strangled on coming into the world—such brutality would not be allowed; but his father, in most cases some wretched rag-picker, and his mother, the lowest of the low, do all they can to let him die; and if he does grow it is like the poisonous toadstool, in dampness, filth, and opacity. No trade is taught him, yet he generally knows fifty belonging to no special classification, and none of which lead to fortune, happiness or fame; on the contrary, far oftener to jail or transportation to the torrid plains of Guiana.

TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

His father—if any one owns such a son—kicks him out of his house, or rather his hovel, without a thought how his cursed offspring will satisfy the cravings of hunger. Why should he care when the son does not? Besides, it befits the rich to think of the three traditional daily meals; the *voyou* eats but once, like dogs, and the refuse of tenth-rate eating holes is their manna and Providence in the great capital. So we will follow him to the street, his home, his domain. Should any one dare gaze at him, he will immediately begin to bellow *Ohé!* but beware of answering, or you would be martyrized by a pack of them. Not able in times of peace to play bull-dog, he turns snap-dog—will bark but not bite. He will stroll gayly in the Palais Royal, without blushing in the least to see his filthy rags touch and elbow silk and satin robes. Blush? not he. "The rags are mine," I heard one observe once to a lady who pushed him aside, "whereas I'll bet ten sous you have not paid for your shawl!"—and at ten years of age! Imagine his powers at twenty. To think that some, scarcely in their teens, know more of the bad side of life than many wrinkled, gray-haired men; yes, and besides he is smart and cunning, rude and deceitful, but believes in *nothing*, in nobody; denies God, scoffs and insults a priest, invariably defies the devil, and strikes his parents. As for better feelings, high, refined sentiments, *nihil*—patriotism, all humbug! honor—trash! glory—nonsense! love—a mere fable! family—farce! and yet childhood should be as holy a thing as old age.

HABITS.

The *gamin* is a terrible smoker and loves his course caporal tobacco, which he rolls dexterously in huge cigarettes or else puffs away from a thick clay pipe or "bouffarde," and he will stroll along the streets slyly expectorating on the coats and dresses of the passers—(pleasant urchin).

As late as seven in summer the *voyou* loiters still, his hands in his empty pockets, picking up cigar stumps, and a mischievous, stony, cruel gaze in his eye. Many is the time I have noticed the little scoundrels squinting at policemen, sticking out their tongues insolently and indulging in sharp, acid, but witty remarks at everybody in that mixed, pretty Parisian argot.

DEVICES.

He adores the theater, especially the drama; but having no money to enter into the "poulailler," or roost, as it is termed, he waits patiently for customers, in the shape of some nobby little swells, who alight from a carriage with some pretty little ladies (?). There are doors to be opened and a gratification to receive. He advances, and, with his usual icy sneer, says something to this effect: "The play has begun, Embassador;" "This way for tickets, Marquis;" "Lean on me, Countess Aspergne," etc., and at the same time stretches out his bony hand to grasp the coppers.

If the *pourboir* has not been satisfactory, he launches out a choice and select vocabulary of very persuasive oaths and fearful insults upon the unfortunate Embassador, and generally ends by calling the lady (?) his sister. Pleasant situation for the Marquis! At midnight, when thousands are up and doing, when the boulevards still blaze in glory, the *voyou* sleeps tranquilly, either in a vacant lot, up a tree, in a *porte cochere*, or under one of the Seine bridges. If anybody is to be guillotined he is sure to assist at the execution before dawn, and on his way the hideous urchin thinks and often expresses his thoughts. "Try to die nobly, *mon vieux*, for your son will be there to applaud or to hiss you!"

AS FIGHTERS.

During the late Commune hundreds of these young wretches occupied quite important positions. Their reckless bravery and audacity were well known by their chiefs and superiors. No better barricade defenders can be found, and in such disgraceful acts as burning, killing, and spreading petroleum, they are only equaled, but not surpassed, by the hideous female portion of the insurgents. Many say nothing is more terrible than a London mob. This may be correct as far as men are concerned, but I have seen about forty of the "petroleuses" dragged through the streets from some low dram-shop to Versailles, and it would be impossible to describe the looks and condition of these she-fiends—it would require the pencil of a Dore and [illegible] Gautier. Escorted by a company of [illegible], the wretched women staggered [illegible] with their captors, their hands [illegible]tered; some, in a degraded state of [illegible]tion, could hardly keep on their fe[illegible], others wept, shrieked, spat on the [illegible] and kept up an incessant volley of oaths, imprecations, and shocking blasphemies.

HALF-TIGER, HALF-MONKEY.

"Half-tiger, half-monkey," said Voltaire, when asked his opinion of the French character, and for the low, uneducated classes he could not have found a better definition.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market closes very firm to-day at last week's quotations. This is especially observable in all the higher grades of leaf, while lugs are also very firm and in good demand. The prices which have ruled during the week are as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.
Planters' com'n lugs...	6 75@7 [illegible]	7 00@7 [illegible]
Planters' good lugs...	7 50@7 75	7 50@8 [illegible]
Common sound leaf...	8 25@8 50	8 25@8 75
Medium sound leaf...	8 75@9 25	9 00@10 [illegible]
Good sound leaf...	9 00@10 50	10 00@12 [illegible]
Medium cutting leaf...	9 75@11 00	11 00@14 00
Good to fine cutting	12 15 00@20 00	......
Choice cutting leaf...	20 00@30 00	......
Bright wrappers...	20 00@50 00	......

The business for the week has not been so active as in the previous week, the sales footing up 541 hhds; sales for the month, 2,949; and for the year to date 42,120, as will be seen by the following table:

Warehouses.	Week.	August.	Year.
Pickett	109	673	10,4[illegible]
Louisville	113	604	8,6[illegible]
Boone	78	467	7,[illegible]
Farmers'	112	528	7,[illegible]
Ninth-street	75	480	5,7[illegible]
Planters'	54	210	2,0[illegible]
Kentucky	..	..	[illegible]
Total	541	2,949	42,120

The sales for to-day at five of the warehouses foot up 43 hhds, at prices and of descriptions as per statement appended:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold [illegible] hhds: 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at $9 60; [illegible] hhds [illegible] county leaf at $9 40, 8 90; 1 hhd [illegible] county leaf at $8 80; 2 hhds Fulton county lugs at $7 60, 7[illegible].

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 9 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at $15 25, 10 50, 10, 9 60, 9 70, 9 50, 9 40, 9 60, 9; 1 hhd Muhlenburg county lugs at 8 70; 1 hhd Hardin county leaf at 9 30; 2 hhds Henry county, Tenn., leaf at 8 30, 8; 1 hhd Henry county, Tenn., lugs at 7 40; 1 hhd Cumberland county, leaf at 8 50; 1 hhd Cumberland county lugs at 7 10; 1 hhd Allen county leaf at 8 40; 1 hhd Allen county lugs at 7 10.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 2 hhds Taylor county leaf at $7 50 and 9; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at 6 90; 2 hhds Breckinridge county low leaf and lugs at 7 20 and 8 90.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 2 hhds Taylor county lugs and common leaf at $7 90 and 6 60; 3 hhds Simpson county lugs and common leaf at 7 20, 8 20, and 8 30; 2 hhds Warren county lugs and common leaf at 8 50 and 8; 2 hhds Barren county common leaf at 8 and 8.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 3 hhds Indiana leaf at $7 90 to 11; 2 hhds Butler county leaf at 8 90 and 9 10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Cotton, the market is very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged; sales of 375 bales at 19c for middling uplands. Flour, receipts 14,452 barrels; the market is 10@20c better; $5 10@5 50 for superfine Western and State; $5 80@6 10 for common to good extra Western and State; $6 05@6 60 for good to choice do; $6 60@7 35 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $6@7 for common to good extra Ohio; $6@9 for common to choice extra St. Louis; the market closing firm. Rye flour is steady; sales of 400 bbls at $4@5. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is firmer; sales of 150 bbls at 93c. Wheat, the market opened 1@2c better but closed quiet, with the advance lost; receipts 280,000 bushels; $1 40@1 44 for No 3 spring afloat, the latter for very choice; $1 30@1 32 for soft do; $1 33@1 [illegible] for winter red Western; $1 48@1 52 for amber Michigan; $1 55 for fancy amber Indiana; included in the sales were 110,000 bushels to arrive at $1 49@1 50 for amber Michigan; $1 44 for very choice No 2 Milwaukie spring; $1 51½ for amber State. Rye, the market is very quiet but firm. Barley is dull. Barley Malt is dull and prices are nominal. Corn, receipts 266,710 bushels; the market opened firm but closed heavy and lower, with sales of 138,000 bushels at 67½@68½c for Western mixed, closing at the inside price; 71c for handsome yellow do. Oats, receipts 100,[illegible] bushels; the market opened firm but closed dull and declining; sales of 62,000 bushels, closing at [illegible]@48c for Western and Ohio. Hay, the market is quiet and in buyers' favor at $1 05 for shipping and $1 25@1 65 for retail lots. Hops are quiet but firm at 18@20c for State; 19@23c for [illegible]; 15@21c for Western. Leather is in moderate request and steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy [illegible] 26@29c; California do 25@28c; Orinoco do [illegible]. Wool is quiet, but firmly held; extra Ohio [illegible] quoted at 61@63c; pulled 60@65c; Texas [illegible] spring clip California 43c. Coffee, the market is firmer; sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 14½@[illegible]. Sugar, the market is quiet; fair to good refining quoted at 9⅛@9¼c; sales 200 hhds Cuba [illegible] 9⅜c. Molasses is nominal. Rice is dull [illegible] 9⅜c. Petroleum is firm at 13½@13⅝c for [illegible] and 24½c for refined. Pork, the market is [illegible] for mess; sales 1,200 bbls at $13 75@1[illegible] mess; $10 50@11 for prime; $11 for prime [illegible]. Beef is dull; sales 40 bbls at $7@11 for pl[illegible] and $11@14 for extra do. Beef hams are [illegible] at 18@22c. Tierce beef is nominal at $10 [illegible] prime mess, and $12@22 for India mess. [illegible] meats are inactive; sales 30 pkgs at 10[illegible] hams; 5¾@6½c for shoulders. Middles are [illegible]. Lard is steady but quiet; sales 200 tcs at [illegible] for steam, and 10c for kettle rendered. [illegible] the market is dull at 10@30 for Western, and [illegible] 36c for State. Cheese is heavy at 10@10½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market closed [illegible] but firm for shipping grades of extra at $[illegible]. Wheat, the market closed dull and in [illegible] favor at $1 40@1 42 for good to choice No 2 [illegible] $1 43@1 45 for winter red Western, and $1 [illegible] 49 for amber Michigan. Rye, [illegible] steady at 83c for Western. Oats are [illegible] heavy at 40@46c for Western and Ohio. [illegible] the market is dull at 67½c for Western [illegible] afloat. Mess pork is steady. Eggs are [illegible] request at 15@18c.

Metals—Copper, manufactured is un[illegible]. Ingot is quiet and firm at 22½@23c for [illegible]perior; 22½c for Tennessee. Pig iron [illegible] and in good demand at $33@36 50 for [illegible] American is quiet but very firm at $[illegible] iron is quiet and a shade firmer at $[illegible] fined English and American. Sheet [illegible] and firmer at 13½@13¾c gold for Russia [illegible] are quiet and unchanged at $4 35 for [illegible] 6 25 for clinch and 19@31c for horse-[illegible].

DRY GOODS—The jobbing trade is [illegible] while the commission houses are com[illegible] quiet. Prices are generally steady [illegible] cotton fabrics and woolens, and the [illegible] market is strong in sympathy with the [illegible]terials. Stearn's gold band braids have [illegible]ed to $1 13; do XX silver band do to [illegible] and Wright's Manufacturing Co. 80c; do [illegible] do 85c; Stearn's XXX, No [illegible] 29 $1 13; do No 49 $2; do No 53 $3 1[illegible] 25; do No 65 $3 75; do No 69 $3; do No 7[illegible] do No 77 $3 63; do No 81 $4; do No 85 $4 [illegible] de laines are in steady request at 20c for [illegible] and 21@22½c for glace and colored alpa[illegible] chene stripes; 25@26½c for Tycoon reps [illegible] are meeting with more ready sale at 11½[illegible] best makes, while staple cottons are st[illegible] in fair request.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Cotton, the m[illegible] dull and prices are drooping; low midd[illegible] 17½c; no middling upland in the market. [illegible] the demand is fair and market firm; fa[illegible] @5 75. Wheat, the demand is fair a[illegible] have advanced; red $1 10@1 13. Corn, [illegible]mand is fair and market firm at 58c. [illegible] market is quiet and unchanged in eve[illegible] at 65@68c. Oats, the market is stead[illegible] moderate demand. Barley, the demand [illegible] and market firm at 80@90c. Groceries [illegible]mand is fair and prices are firm. Oil [illegible]changed. Eggs, the demand is fair and firm at 13c for candled. Butter is [illegible] firm at 18@22c. Cheese, the market [illegible] prices are unchanged at 9@9½c. Mess [illegible] demand is light but holders are firm at [illegible] 12 50; there are few sellers below the [illegible]. Lard, an advance is asked but none [illegible]tablished; 9c offered and 9½c asked. Bulk meats, the market is buoyant but unsettled; advance is asked but none has been established; holders are asking 5¼c, 6c, 6¼c and 6⅝c, and buyers are offering ⅛@¼c less. The demand is chiefly for shoulders. Bacon, the market is steady with moderate demand; sales of shoulders at [illegible] sides are held at 7¾@7⅞c. Hogs, the [illegible] is dull and prices are drooping; the [illegible]ceipts depress the market; sales at $4 [illegible] receipts 12,000 head. Whisky, the demand is [illegible] and market firm at 89c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Flour, the market is [illegible] and unchanged in every respect. Wheat, [illegible] spring, the market is active but 2½c lower [illegible] 20⅛ for seller August; $1 11½@1 1[illegible] September; this afternoon the market was [illegible] at $1 19 for seller August; $1 11@1 11¼ for [illegible] September. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market [illegible] lower at 47¼c; this afternoon the [illegible] dull at 45½c for seller September [illegible] market is active but at ¼@¼c lower [illegible] 2 30¼c. Rye, the market is active but [illegible] weaker; No 2 58¼c. Barley, No 2, the [illegible] easier at 60c. Highwines are quiet but [illegible] 88c. Provisions are firmer and higher; pork $12 75 cash or seller September. Bacon [illegible] 9c. Dry-salted shoulders loose 5c. Hogs, [illegible]mand is fair and market firm at $4 [illegible]. Cattle, the market is quiet but steady at $[illegible]. Freights to Buffalo are quiet and [illegible]ed in every respect. Receipts for the [illegible] hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 703,000 [illegible] wheat, 231,000 bushels corn, 54,000 bushels [illegible] 23,000 bushels rye, 45,000 bushels barley, [illegible] head hogs. Shipments: 4,000 barrels flour, [illegible] bushels wheat, 257,000 bushels corn, 15,0[illegible] oats, rye none, 8,000 bushels barley, [illegible] hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Cotton, the market [illegible] and prices are nominal. Flour, the [illegible] very quiet and prices are easier; super[illegible] 75@4 15; extra do $4 25; double ex[illegible]. Wheat, inspected lots of No 2 red fall [illegible] 3 red do $1 12½@1 13. Corn, the [illegible] but very slow; mixed in bulk on the [illegible] yellow in elevator 45c. Oats, the market [illegible] active but firm; No 2 in elevator 34c. [illegible] market is dull at 30@37c for spring [illegible] market is unchanged at 60c for [illegible] the market is dull at 90c. [illegible] Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. [illegible] more doing; sales of 580,000 lbs [illegible] Peoria, on private terms. [illegible] jobbing and order lots of shoulders [illegible] rib sides 7½@7¾c; clear sides 7[illegible] buyers and sellers are apart in their [illegible] and cattle are unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Flour, [illegible] firm; superfine $4 62½@5; extras $[illegible] tra family $5 62@6 25; Wisconsin [illegible] and Ohio and Indiana $7 50@[illegible] brands. Wheat, red Western $1 [illegible] $1 45. Rye, 75c for Western. Corn [illegible] is firm; yellow Western 72c; mixed [illegible] @70c. Oats, the market is steady [illegible] mixed 40@43c; white 44@46c. Petroleum [illegible] crude 17½@17¾c, and refined [illegible] is dull; Western 90c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—Cotton, the [illegible] and prices have declined to 19c; [illegible] past day 164 bales; shipments [illegible] the market is quiet and [illegible]spect. Cornmeal is dull at [illegible] easier at 62c. Oats, the demand [illegible] prices; sales at 46@47c. Hay is [illegible] nominal. Bran is scarce. [illegible] Lard is dull and prices are [illegible] firmer; shoulders 5⅛@5½c; [illegible] 8¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Sugar [illegible] dull and prices are nominal; [illegible] extra $5 50. Corn is quiet; [illegible] 70c. Oats are firm at [illegible] dull. Bran is dull at $1 [illegible] and held at $14. Bacon [illegible] @7½c. Lard is unchanged [illegible] 10½c. Gold 111¾.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.—Cotton, full [illegible] asked but there is no demand; low [illegible]. Flour, the market is active; superfine [illegible] 50; family $5 50@7. Grain is unchanged [illegible] meal 65@70c; kiln-dried $3 30. Bacon [illegible] 7⅜c; clear rib 8⅛c; clear sides 8¼c; [illegible] 12½c and sugar-cured 15½c. Lard, [illegible] 11c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Flour, the market [illegible] active. Wheat is active and firmer; [illegible] 1 60; Ohio and Indiana $1 53@1 5[illegible]; Pennsylvania $1 33@1 41. Corn is quiet; white Southern [illegible] 76c; yellow Southern 68@72c. Oats [illegible]. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky [illegible] 92½c.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26.—Petroleum, the market is firm, but there is nothing doing [illegible] Pittsburgh deliveries. Refined, the market [illegible] and prices have advanced; on the [illegible] seller August 24¼c; seller September [illegible].

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Cotton, sales [illegible] bales; good ordinary 16@16½c; low middling [illegible] @17½c; receipts 5,[illegible] bales; exports foreign [illegible] bales and coastwise 5,413 bales; stock [illegible].

MOBILE, Aug. 26.—Cotton, net receipts [illegible] sales 100 bales; stock 2,694 bales; the market [illegible] quiet; middling 18c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton, the [illegible] dull; middling 18c.

[illegible]VESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton market [illegible] ordinary 16c.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, '71.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	Ni't.	CLOSES. Day.	Ni't.
Cin. & Eastern	12.30 A M 5.00 P M	10.30	3.15	10.00 12.00
Ind'polis & Chic.	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.00
St. Louis	3.00	9.30	1.00	3.15 12.00
Memphis, Clarksville and New Orleans	7.00 A M	10.30	7.30 A M 5.00 P M	
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7.00 A M 2.00 A M	10.30	7.30 A M 5.00 P M	12.00
Lebanon & Richmond Br. R. R.	2.30			12.00
Bardstown Br.	3.00		2.30	
Lex. & Frankfort	11.30	7.00	2.00	12.00
L. & F. Way Mails				12.00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6.30		9.00	
Evansville Mail Boat (Leaves daily exc. Sundays)	6.30		3.30	
New Albany	3.00	9.30	1.00	12.00
Jeffersonville	7.00 A M 1.00		1.00	12.00
North Vernon Way Mails	1.00			12.00
Shelbyville	11.30	7.00	2.00	12.00
Tay'rsville Stage (leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	12.30			12.00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	12.00			12.00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon., Wed. and Fri.)				12.00

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

What Advertising Has Done.

Few men in this age can be found who will dispute the benefits of advertising, although entirely too few practise it for their own good. We do not need to go abroad to find instances of fortunes made by a judicious system of advertising, for we have many notable examples in our own city—men who yet bid fair to rival the reputations achieved by Stewart, Macy, Bonner, Helmbold and other eastern advertisers.

Morris, Southwick & Co., who recently brought to such a brilliant conclusion the great sale of Parkland lots, commenced business here in a small way some five years ago. By prudent management and a liberal and intelligent use of printer's ink they are able to count their gains by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

S. Barker & Co., of the great New York Store, have, by a constant and persistent and liberal system of advertising, given their house a national reputation, and have built up an enormous and constantly-growing business.

D. O'Hare, who has made the trunk business a specialty, has built up a trade that astonishes all who have noted its growth. Although he has confined his advertising almost exclusively to this paper, yet he has used his pen so efficiently and judiciously that "O'Hare's trunks" have become household words all over the West and South. Does any one want an article in his line, O'Hare's name instantly occurs to them. He has, during the last five years, paid us about ten thousand dollars for advertising, and we venture to say he will tell any one who questions him that he regards it as the best investment he ever made.

Dr. Wintersmith only a year or two since introduced his famous remedies to the public, but, knowing them to be medicines of superior value, and which would bear any test applied to them, he advertised them with great liberality, and the result already is that they have become staples in the market, and their sales, which are enormous, are increasing with surprising rapidity.

C. C. Hutchinson & Co., of the "Universal Exposition," Fourth street, afford another striking illustration of what can be accomplished by advertising, accompanied with business tact. About three years ago they commenced business in a small retail store on Fifth street, with a limited capital. They worked hard, sold goods cheap, kept all kinds and varieties of articles, and every day advertised them! As a consequence their business soon grew to such an extent that a larger house was required. They removed to their present location on Fourth street, and continued the same business of judicious and persistent advertising. During the last summer months, when business was generally prostrate, and so many persons were absent from the city, their house has been a constant scene of activity. Their wholesale department keeps two travelers on the road, and this branch of their business promises to soon equal in importance the largest Main street houses. Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. keep good goods and sell at low prices, but they attribute their great success mainly to advertising. Their sales this year will reach over one hundred thousand dollars.

There are scores of merchants in this city who are plodding along and barely making a living who could succeed as Hutchinson & Co., and Dr. Wintersmith, and O'Hare, and Barker & Co., and Morris, Southwick & Co. have done, if they would imitate their spirit, sagacity, tact and pluck. Will they seize the fortune that invites their acceptance?

The Cave Party.

The large party of ladies and gentlemen who left the city for Mammoth Cave by the 8 o'clock train Monday morning returned on the 8:15 train yesterday. They report having spent a most delightful trip, and made both routes under the command of the celebrated guide H. A. Hughes, who complimented the young ladies extravagantly upon their beauty and elegant costumes. He also pronounced their journey by the long route and return, a distance of eighteen miles, to have been the quickest ever made by a party visiting the cave, the entrance being made at 9:30 A. M. and the exit at 5:30 P. M.—eight hours, the party having seen all points of wonder and interest and emerging in good spirits and less fatigued than any one of them could have ever been persuaded they would have been without actual experience, after so long and rough a trip. The following are the names of those in the company: J. M. Bryant and wife, W. A. Kleesendorf and wife, Ed. Slaughter, Miss Florence Baker, O. V. Wilson, Miss Ella Slaughter, Q. D. Vaughan, Miss Katie Lindsay, B. B. Mullett, Miss Mary Ramsey, J. H. Arnold, Miss Leila Bryant, L. D. McMeekin, Miss Sallie Overton, J. W. Keith, Miss Lina Wilson, Wm. M. Lindsay, Mrs. Geo. Slaughter, W. C. Dawson, Miss Leila Turner and Henry Mustaine.

Fire in the County.

About 10 o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. B. F. Morse, living some thirteen miles east of the city, on the Shelbyville pike, which destroyed the whole building and most of its contents, the family barely escaping with their lives, and in doing so are really indebted to the presence of mind of J. W. Dugan, a neighbor, whose coolness and efforts during the conflagration are deserving of the highest praise. The fire is supposed to have originated from the cooking-stove, as above the stove-pipe the flame first showed itself. Owing to the efforts of Mr. Dugan several articles of furniture, amounting in value to about $200, were saved. The family of Mr. Morse lost all their clothing, and were forced into the night air with nothing but their night clothes on. The loss is from $2,500 to $3,000, which is covered by $1,500 insurance.

Base Ball.

A game of ball was played last afternoon at Taylor Barracks, between the Libertys and Brooklyns, the latter winning by a score of 38 to 33. The Liberty Club is composed of soldiers belonging to the garrison stationed here, and boasts some good players. This club was organized August 5th, and for the short time they have been in the field play well. Their first game was with the Eckfords, in which they were badly beaten; but the close game they played the Brooklyns yesterday shows steady and great improvement. The Libertys play the Kentuckys on Monday afternoon. The score by innings is given:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	T.
Liberty	6	5	1	3	11	4	3	33
Brooklyn	6	13	3	3	5	3	5	38

What is this Mystery?

All the world knows the Louisville Commercial is given to ways that are dark, but the following, copied from its issue of yesterday, probably covers a deeper-laid scheme than any ever before concocted in that establishment. The heading is peculiarly significant:

VANDALISM.

In pursuance of the by-laws, a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Commercial Company is hereby called, to be held at the office of publication of said company, in this city, on the 5th day of September, 1871.

By order of the board.

R. M. KELLY, President.

CITY BUSINESS.

Ladies,

If you wish to know what is transpiring in the fashionable world, read *The Critic*.

I Do Not Believe It.

Do not believe what, my friend? That there is any gas machine made that can be used without danger to life or property. That is plain language, but to convince you that there is really one machine that is safe and gives perfect satisfaction, I beg you to send to Magens & Co., No. 73 Third street, and get a circular of the "Underground Gas Machine." They will also refer you to various persons who are using this machine in Kentucky.

The Great Sale of the Season.

We are again requested to call the attention of the public to the great sale on Wednesday next, of the handsome grounds of the German Real Estate and Building Association. Being high, beautiful ground, and situated in a healthy part of the city, but a short distance south of Broadway, near the terminus of the Shelby-street cars at Kentucky street, and in close proximity to graded and paved streets, it presents opportunities to the workingman, the mechanic and the speculator never before offered in this city. And, in addition to the foregoing advantages, the terms are so easy that persons of the most limited means can secure at least one lot. See advertisement in another column.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Some Idea of its Contemplated Magnificence and the Progress of the Work.

A Beautiful Edifice.

The new City Hall has now reached that stage of progress when a description of the work that has already been done and what is yet to be perfected will be of great interest. That portion of the building already completed gives a fair idea of what it will be when the finishing touches shall have been effected and the edifice in all its beauty of structure and completeness of appointments shall have been delivered into the hands of the city. The boast that has been made by those acquainted with the plans and purposes of the original design may fairly be believed not to have been unwarranted—that this City Hall will prove not only the handsomest public edifice in the city, but of the most perfect in all its appointments in the entire West.

Work was commenced on the building in August, 1870, and now the second and part of the third story has been completed. This is regarded as exceedingly rapid progress, as the contracts for the same work extended until the 1st of July, 1872. Two-thirds of all the stone work has been finished, and it is probable that not only will all of this work, with the exception of the tower and portico, be finished by December, but that the whole building will be put under roof by that date. The edifice possesses many features that recommend it as one of the best intended for like purposes in the whole country. The solidity of the building is greater than any ever before constructed in this city, the basement having been completed a season before other work was commenced, thus insuring this end. The floors consist of iron beams with brick arches, while the whole will be covered in with an iron frame roof with sheet iron or tin covering, making the building essentially fire proof.

The interior arrangement is such as to afford every facility for the transaction of business, and in this connection we give the various purposes, as below, for which the floors are intended: The lower floor is reserved for the police force, with a lock-up, a hall for roll-call, the rooms of the Chief of Police, the City Court-room, rooms for the grand and petit juries and for witnesses. The lock-up will change the present system of confining city prisoners in the jail who are to be tried in the City Court on the following morning. The entrance to this small jail is from Congress street, and leads directly into the court-room, while the entrance for officials is from Sixth street.

The first floor will be devoted to the Mayor's apartments, the offices of the City Auditor, Treasurer, and officers more immediately connected with the Mayor's office. The second story will be occupied with the rooms of the upper and lower boards of the General Council, with proper ante and committee-rooms, the library and the rooms of the Engineer Department. The Fire Alarm Telegraph, the rooms of the Board of Health, and such offices as may be selected for other purposes will be situated in the third story, while an attic above will be used as a store and lumber room.

The building presents two pavilions—one on Jefferson, and the other on Sixth street—with a tower on the corner 120 feet in hight. The building fronts 180 feet on Sixth street by 100 on Jefferson, and will be 80 feet in hight. The interior arrangements for light and ventilation have been carefully attended to, and may be esteemed as perfect as possible. The interior finish depends, of course, mainly upon the amounts that may be allowed by the Council for this purpose; but it is to be hoped that that body shall see to it that the furnishing of the building shall correspond with the beauty of the architecture and shall be in keeping with it.

It was the original intention to put under roof only the Jefferson-street wing this season, but, as before stated, it is expected that the whole will be covered by the commencement of the winter. Much if not most of the credit due for the rapidity with which this work has been accomplished is due to the contractors for the stone work, Messrs. Muldoon, Belknap & Co. Two shear poles, recently erected by these gentlemen, to facilitate the progress of erection, are the largest ever put up in this city, being 90 feet in height, and are constructed on somewhat of a novel and effective principle. Mr. Morris Belknap, the junior member of the firm, and formerly connected with the City Engineer department, having designed the poles and superintended their erection. One feature that will add much to the exterior beauty and finish of the building is in that the outside face of the stone has been rubbed in place of being chiseled, so as in a measure to prevent the accumulation of dirt.

Besides the supervision of Mr. Andrewartha, the architect and designer, the work has been constantly under the management of a practical engineer, Mr. Belknap, up to May last, and under that of Mr. Rosenplanter since that date, and the character, solidity and quality of the work carefully looked after. Thorough calculations have been made of all girders and parts subjected to any particular strain, and the sizes determined before execution. In reviewing it may safely be relied upon that the work has been carefully attended to and admirably executed, and that the building will long stand as a monument to the skill of the designer, the careful attention of the contractors, and will amply repay the city for what has been devoted to its construction and what may hereafter be expended in perfecting and beautifying the work already done. Louisville will at last have a public building to which she can point with pride.

ANOTHER COW CASE.

A Commiserable Beast with "Brown Horns Under Her Belly White."

Cow cases are getting to be common now. There was one before Magistrate Lincoln yesterday, in which a large number of witnesses were present, and the discussion grew so warm that personalities were indulged in by the counsel and others, who were as mad as bulls of Bashan. One, indeed, went so far as to call another a cow-ard.

In the present case, J. Sullivan is plaintiff and Oscar Watson defendant. It seems that Sullivan had discovered one of his cows at Watson's, and recovered her, but is now suing for said cow's milk as obtained by Watson during her stay on his farm. Another cow is still in the possession of Watson, as an estray, and the ownership of Sullivan is denied. The description of the animal in Sullivan's brief certainly describes the cow in the most graphic manner, and it may be doubted if such another cow exists on the face of the earth. She is a good milker, to start with; in color dark red, and, to follow the words of the brief verbatim and punctuatim, "brown horns under the belly white; tail short and bushy at the end, white on top; white under the belly and bags; she has a big belly, and is 'heavy sot' generally." Now this is a cow worth fighting over. She would be invaluable to Barnum, and might be plausibly represented as a sacred animal from the interior of Africa. If that cow's eyes are only of some unnatural color, why, her fortune is made, and as heavy "sot" as she is, she is worth her weight in gold. There is going to be a hard fight over this cow, for neither plaintiff nor defendant seems to have been fed on the milk of human kindness, and while Sullivan will not be bull-ied into submission, Oscar Watson, Esquire, cannot be cow-ed into surrendering such a valuable and unique animal. He is not one of that kine. The case has been continued, and a jury of honest men will be called upon in a few days to decide for the weal of the one and the woe of the other.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

An Old Man Meets a Horrible Death at Fourteenth-street Depot.

At seven o'clock last evening, an old gentleman named John Brennan, who for some months has been in the employ of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company as private watchman at the depot, corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, met with a fearful accident that cost him his life.

The circumstances are about as follows: He had been out into the depot-yard, and was returning, when he observed a freight train backing in next to the platform. Wishing to let the train pass without going to any extraordinary trouble to himself, he stopped between the track and platform, thinking there was plenty of room to stand, but in this he was mistaken, for the first car crushed his body against the edges of the platform, and continued to turn him around until the train was checked. Of course he was dead before being extricated from his perilous situation, and upon examination it was found that the following injuries were sustained: Both arms broken in three places, five ribs on each side crushed, the spine and neck dislocated, and many lacerations of the body.

Mr. Brennan was seventy-two years old, and recently came to this city from Cleveland, Ohio. Only a short time since he married the widow of A. Hatfield, Esq., who formerly conducted a batting factory at the corner of Thirteenth and Rowan streets, and since his marriage has made this his residence. The Coroner was notified of the occurrence, and held an inquest over the body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, in the manner described, therefore relieving the railroad and its employes from all blame.

A Murderous Assault.

About 6 o'clock last evening a difficulty occurred at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets between two negroes that will probably result in the death of one of the parties. It appears that Felix Johnson owed George Johnson a small sum of money, and that, upon meeting at the time indicated above, the latter demanded payment, whereupon the former handed him fifty cents, remarking that he would give him the balance next time they met. George, without another word, jumped upon his dray, which was standing near by, and, seizing an iron dray-pin, assaulted Felix, striking him twice on the head and once on the side of the head, causing a fracture of the skull and badly breaking his jaw-bone. Citizens near by then interfered and separated the parties, soon after which Officers Owens and Howard took charge of George, whom they placed in a cell at the Fourth District police station.

The Training School.

The examination of teachers for admission to the Training School will be continued this week. There are still some vacancies, and those wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this excellent institution can obtain all the necessary information by applying to the Training School committee, at the building, on Main street, between Jackson and Hancock.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Louisville Socials give their picnic at Drake's farm to-morrow.

SAM PICKET, charged with larceny, was registered on the jail slate last night.

TWO DRUNKEN WOMEN were the sole occupants of Clay-street station last night.

MR. JOHN RUMMENS, employed at Vansaggern's planing-mill, was so unfortunate, on Friday last, as to lose his thumb, by its coming in contact with a circular saw.

A FANCY rider was unceremoniously thrown from the back of a fine horse at the corner of Fifth and Market streets last night, and a nice white plug hat was squashed.

COMMENCING with to-morrow the work on the canal improvement will proceed both night and day to secure a certainty that the job will be complete by the 20th of October.

THERE was a lively fight on Green street, near Clay, about 11½ o'clock last night, between several of the demi-monde. It wound up by the arrest of some of the parties engaged.

THE thermometer at Cook & Sloss' indicated the temperature yesterday as follows: At 7 A. M., 75 deg.; at 10 A. M., 79 deg.; at 12 M., 84 deg.; at 2 P. M., 85 deg.; at 4 P. M., 80 deg., and at 6 P. M., 79 deg.

JOSEPH LAMBERT, a small boy working in a mineral-water factory on Bullitt street, yesterday afternoon cut his arm badly by falling on a broken bottle. An artery was cut, and the loss of blood was very great.

A LUNATIC, who, during last year, was struck on the head by a falling stone at the canal improvement, put in an appearance among the men at work on the canal yesterday and scared them all off by his queer doings.

DR. C. B. BLACKBURN, Secretary of the Board of Health, took out a warrant yesterday against Mr. George Metz, at the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, for selling spoiled meat. The case will be tried on Monday before the City Court.

FOUR PERSONS died in this city last week over the age of seventy years—Charles McIlroy, born in Kentucky, 75 years; John Marshall, born in the United States, 78 years; Kate Burns, born in Ireland, 70 years, and Louisa Steller, born in Germany, 72 years.

PETER EDWARDS, an attache of the steamer Enterprise, while engaged in rolling a barrel ashore from the boat yesterday morning had his right leg crushed by getting it caught between the barrel and staging. He was taken to the U. S. Marine Hospital for treatment.

EMANUEL Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Thirteenth and Broadway, has received its finishing touches, and will be opened this evening at 7½ p. m. This handsome church fills a want which has long been felt in that neighborhood, and, under the ministrations of its zealous rector, Rev. J. S. Malone, will soon grow to be a flourishing parish.

THE WEST-END speak of folks raising $300,000 for the purpose of building a magnificent road from the foot of Ninth street to Portland, along the banks of the canal. They propose, furthermore, to plant two rows of cottonwood-trees along the entire route. Should the idea be carried out, it will certainly enhance the improvements of that part of the city.

TONY DRAFT, a negro, was arrested yesterday charged with assaulting and wounding a boy named John Hilger, the son of the merchant tailor of that name, on the corner of Third and Market. It appears that Draft was at work on a cellar on Eighth street, between Grayson and Walnut, and struck the boy in the back with a shovel, inflicting a very ugly wound. No cause is assigned for this action on his part.

THE police of the Second District arrested yesterday three men, named Mike Burk, Bally Hill, and Jake Rabbitt, on the charge of cutting one Love last Friday night, in the vicinity of Breckinridge and Preston streets. Love has a fearful wound in the side, which was inflicted with a knife in the hands of one of the above parties, as the quartette were out on a general spree together and got to fighting at the time the injury was done.

A WEALTHY CITIZEN of Jefferson county was compelled to appear before a magistrate yesterday to prosecute a Henglishman and his wife, whom he had had in his employ until recently. On leaving his roof they had taken with them a fine assortment of clothing, from silk dresses to silk undershirts. They seemed to regard their appropriation as legitimate, and boasted that there were some duds behind that had not been recovered. The peculiarity of the woman in this retention of property—first by force and then by trickery—was rendered somewhat comic by the contortions of her face, her fidgety manner, her flashing eye and towering supremacy over her husband in the conduct of the case.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. A. C. Rogers, of Arkansas, arrived in the city yesterday, and is a guest of the Louisville Hotel.

Wm. P. Fishback, Esq., managing editor of the Indianapolis Journal, is in the city, the guest of the Louisville Hotel.

John Critchlow, Esq., Superintendent of the Louisville Transfer Company, who for some days has been confined to his room with a severe attack of flux, is now convalescing.

Mr. Henri Cernuschi, a wealthy banker of Paris, who, on the proclamation of a republic, gave the Government 12,000,000 francs, and M. Theodore Duret, one of the largest wine merchants of France, are on a trip around the world, and are at present stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Among the guests now left at Crab Orchard Springs are Dr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Chas. A. Bridges and family, and Mr. McCampbell and wife, of this city; Mr. Hamilton and family and Miss Pegram, of Owensboro, Ky.; and Mr. Green Clay, of Mississippi. It is understood that the hotel will be closed about the 1st of September, when the extensive improvements projected will be commenced.

THE LOUISVILLE MARKET.

A Grand Inaugural Yesterday and Last Night.

According to previous announcement, the doors of the new Louisville Market, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, were thrown open to the public yesterday morning early. The Great Western Star Band was engaged to discourse music on the occasion, and to enliven the weary butcher and gardener who, during the night previous, had been busy in getting ready for the grand event. At 7 o'clock every person that had engaged stalls in the market responded to their names as they were called, and announced themselves ready to take their places in the market. Mr. Lud Fox, the accommodating market-master, made himself generally useful in getting things straightened up in good style, and by 8 o'clock the market was crowded with patrons. This market has twenty-two butchers, twenty-two gardeners, eight fruit venders, one horticultural stand, one confectionery and peanut stand, and one splendid restaurant, thus making it beyond all question one of the most complete institutions of the kind in the city. About 12 o'clock yesterday the doors of the market were closed and remained so until 2 o'clock, when they were again opened and the trading was kept up until after 11 o'clock last night, during which time the band continued, at intervals, to enliven the patrons with splendid music. Messrs. Wedekind & Co., the founders of this market, deserve great credit for the grand improvements, both in point of its completeness and to the street upon which it is situated.

Fire-engine Trial.

The Chief of the Fire Department yesterday ordered the steamer P. B. Atwood out for trial and the corner of Hancock and Green was the chosen ground. The trial was for the gratification of the agent of the Amoskeag engine, which was tried in this city a few days since. The result of the Atwood's trial was as follows: She raised steam in precisely five minutes after lighting the fire, thus beating the time of the Amoskeag engine 50 seconds. She threw water 220 feet through 100 feet of hose and out of 1¼-inch nozzle. She threw two streams through 100 feet hose, size ⅞ and ⅞ inch, 180 feet, which is considered to be excellent work. The Atwood is now in her fifteenth year, and is rated as good as new. Her engineer, Mr. Charley Hager, is in ecstacies over the good work of yesterday, and the men consider theirs the best machine in the country.

Proof in Our Own Hands.

When Mr. Skene improvised an apparatus to treat by the "Robbins Process" beech blocks for the Wyckoff Pavement Company, our worthy Mayor, always on the alert, suggested that Prof. Thos. E. Jenkins, our own chemist, in whom all have confidence, make an analysis of the wood thus treated, and also investigate the process thoroughly and report upon the same.

He has done so, and we are assured that he has done the work entrusted to him well, and that he has fully satisfied himself that the "Robbins Process" is not only practical, but necessary in the treatment of all wood used in paving, both for health and economy. His report will be published in full within a few days.

The following letter from a gentleman experienced in laying wooden pavements is interesting and pertinent:

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23, '71.

Hon. J. Richard Barret:

DEAR SIR: Your information is correct. I was one of the pioneers in introducing wooden pavements. I commenced with the Nicolson, and laid it in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and many other cities.

My experience, which has been very great North and South, has, against my consent and against my interest, forced me to the conclusion that all wood used in paving should be preserved from decay.

For a long time it was honestly believed by all persons interested in the Nicolson pavement that by dipping the blocks and flooring in hot coal-tar the decay of the wood could be prevented. We have learned from the best of teachers, experience, that the coating thus given to the wood so far from preventing rot will only make it rot more rapidly.

Nicolson pavement laid by me in the city of New Orleans in January, 1867, became rotten and utterly worthless in 1870. Like experiments in New York and elsewhere have satisfied me that all wood used in pavements must be so treated as to preserve it from decay, and, when so treated, I have no doubt that wood pavement is the cheapest and best pavement ever laid.

I am still engaged in wood paving, but am profiting by my experience. Very respectfully,

JONATHAN TAYLOR.

P. S. I will further state that Chas. E. Jenkins and I owned the Nicolson paving patent for the whole United States, and we still own a large amount of territory, there being many States, towns and cities unsold. It was from us that the right for the city of Louisville was obtained. I have been nine years engaged in laying Nicolson pavement, and am fully convinced that if five years ago we had adopted a curing or preserving process wood pavement would have been much farther advanced.

JONATHAN TAYLOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Knights of Pythias Concert.

The promenade concert and ball to be given by the Knights of Pythias, for the benefit of Daniel Boone Lodge, takes place at Woodland Garden to-morrow evening. It will be an exceptional chaste and pleasant affair, and there will no doubt be a large attendance. The music will be furnished by the Great Western Band—C. Kolros, leader. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Storm March....Saro.
2. Tourists' Gallop....Zikoff.
3. Vivat Quadrille....Strauss.
4. The richness of melodies—Valse....Faust.

PART II.

5. Overture—Anna Bolena....Donizetti.
6. Vision of a Dream—Fantasie....Lumby.
7. Augusta, Polka Mazurka....Zikoff.
8. Laurel-wreath, Valse by Gungl.

PART III.

9. Overture de Concert....Oehmiken.
10. Aria, from Stradella....Flotow.
11. Kriegerswesen, Potpourri....Maschek.
12. Heart to Heart—Polka....Hermann.

The New York Circus.

The performances which are given by Lent's equestrian troupe are really deserving of favorable mention, as an example of what enterprise, united with good taste, can do in a field of amusement which has not generally been considered a very favorable one for the exercise of the last-named quality. It is well known that in the principal European cities the circus is a great favorite with the highest classes, especially as a recreation for the rising generation. In this country, until recently, we have had no establishment corresponding with the great circuses of Europe; but, within a few years, Col. Lent has organized a company which, during the winter, uses a commodious iron building on Fourteenth street, New York City, which occupies the same position in this country that is filled by similar institutions in the capitals of Europe. The success of Mr. Lent's enterprise has been complete, and the columns of the New York press have borne ample testimony to the general favor with which his superb circus has been received in that city.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week the New York Circus will exhibit in Louisville, offering performances each afternoon and evening equal in all respects to those which have given this popular and superior establishment its excellent reputation at home, and command for it, in every place it visits, a patronage unusually extensive and respectable.

Temperance Lectures To-day.

Jos. E. Clement, Esq., will lecture in behalf of the order of Good Templars at the Portland M. E. Church, at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

Geo. W. Bain, Esq., State Lecturer for the Good Templars, will deliver an address at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at 4 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock Rev. J. McKendree Reilley, of the Market-street M. E. Church, will deliver a lecture in the Pioneer graveyard, corner of Eleventh and Jefferson, under the auspices of the Washington Division Sons of Temperance. The public are cordially invited to attend these lectures, and as the speakers are all entertaining and instructive talkers, they will no doubt have large audiences.

New Music.

Messrs. Tripp & Linton, 118 Main street, have just issued a choice lot of music. "Joyful Greetings," a quartette in C major, is an admirable composition by John Horn. It is arranged for four violins, or flute, two violins and violoncello. "Sounds from Geneva," by Ernest Zoeller, is another addition to his "Spring Leaves" collection. "God Save the Union," by John Francis, arranged for the piano forte by John Horn; "Starlight Serenade," words by Percy Fenton, music by J. C. Meininger, and "Departed Joys," words by Edward Zoeller, music by J. C. Meininger, are among the other publications.

Shooting Affair.

About 5¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon two brothers, named Pat and Mike McDonald, living at the corner of Fifteenth and Broadway, became involved in a quarrel about some family matter and the quarrel resulted in blows. After a slight hand-to-hand skirmish, Pat got loose from Mike's clutches, and, retreating a few steps, drew a pistol and fired at his brother. The ball, barely missing its aim, passed into the house and through the clothing of Mrs. Mike McDonald. The police were attracted to the spot by the report of the pistol, and took Pat to station No. 4.

Cob Pipes.

A tobacconist on Fourth street, who has been recently filling large orders from the North for cob-pipes, has just sent a lot to Ireland. It is reasonable to suppose that cob pipes, as a novelty, would soon get to be in great demand in those parts of Europe where corn itself, and consequently the cob, is hardly known. At all events, the Kentucky cob is perhaps superior to any other in the world.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending August 25, 1871:

W. P. Thomasson to C. O. Smith, Third, south of Shipp street, 135¼ by 210 feet	$5,000 00
L. S. Hardin to Albert Uncleback, Bank, east of Hardin street, 50 by 200 feet	450 00
Thos. Slevin, &c., to John Koch, Lot No. 48, Block 7, Slevin's addition	724 00
W. H. Wilkins to W. H. Bolling, Third and York streets, 33¾ by 200 feet	5,461 00
Willard Knowles to Frank Roberts, Walnut, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, 30 by 161 feet	1,500 00
George R. Clark to A. A. Gordon, Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 9 by 105 feet	350 00
C. W. Erdman to Mrs. Ben. H. McGill, Twenty-second, between Jefferson and Grayson streets, 20 by 93½ feet; C. W. Erdman to Mrs. Ben. H. McGill, Portland avenue and Eighth street, 40 by 200 feet; C. W. Erdman to Mrs. Ben. H. McGill, Lot No. 32 in J. J. Marshall's sub-division	3,475 00
Fred. Sanderson to Margaret Sowerbeer, Montgomery street, Portland, 25 by 200 feet	1,000 00
C. O. Smith to W. P. Thomasson, 2¼ acres, Jefferson county, Ky.	3,000 00
W. E. McClellan to A. McClellan, Portland avenue, 31¼ by — feet	400 00
George Hoertz, Jr., to Adam Weyhing, Green, Shelby and Campbell streets, 26¼ by 204 feet	5,000 00
J. Gerhart, &c., to John P. Young, lot No. 61, Brent's Addition	325 00
J. H. Hornsby to E. A. Robinson 30 feet, alley south of Bank street, 22 by 70 feet	230 00
Wm. A. Marcell to P. J. Raidy, Main street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, 30 by 195 feet	1,050 00
Wm. A. Marcell to Michael Raidy, Main street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, 30 by 195 feet	1,050 00
J. L. C. Matthews to John E. Clement, Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, 60 by 166 feet	20,000 00
E. Pearce to R. Meyer, 10 acres, 3 roods and 20 poles, Jefferson county, Ky.	5,000 00
John R. Throckmorton to R. Donahue, Campbell, between river and creek, 40 by 117 feet	325 00
J. H. Bates to M. Gegg, Fulton street, 75 by 210 feet	2,000 00
H. W. Hawes to Laura V. Dibo, Ohio, south of Lloyd street, 22 by 100 feet	176 00
Martin Nippert to M. E. Clark, lot 61, square 89, Portland	2,000 00
Joseph Croxton to J. J. Goss, Market, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 22½ by 195 feet	1,800 00
R. Buchanan to W. H. Word, Harney, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 25 by 100 feet	1,500 00
D. P. Stark to Hugh L. Hinds, Grayson, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, 201 5-12 by 160	4,400 00
George W. McCready to R. P. Lightburn, Twenty-first, south of Maple, 150 by 195 feet	1,800 00
Lucinda J. Cox, &c., to Joseph Gottbrath, Green and East, 20 by 90 feet	3,000 00
Mary Hoos to Overton Storer, Seventeenth, south of Portland avenue, 25 by 60 feet	1,100 00
Daniel J. Kelly to F. Holtheide, Kentucky and Twelfth, 90 by 200 feet	3,270 00
Jos. Suding to Mary Cody, Fourteenth, between Madison and Chestnut, 30 by 86 feet	1,000 00
Jacob Reisch to John McCue, 30-foot alley, between Bank and St. Xavier streets, 25 by 95 feet	300 00
John Hehl to Artemisia Bates, Ormsby avenue, between Second and Third streets, 40 by 200 feet	2,000 00
Catherine Wilkins to C. W. Schneider, Twelfth and Kentucky streets, 33½ by 150 feet	1,300 00
L. S. Hardin to Geo. Weisenberger, Hardin, south of Bank street, 102 by 213 feet	350 00
C. H. B. Duncan to S. D. Morris, Market, near Chestnut street, Portland, 50 by 198	1,500 00
G. F. Downs to John Hehl, Jefferson street, 25 by 204 feet	4,000 00
Downs & Dulaney to P. J. & S. Mathias, Eighteenth, south of Prentice, 30 by 183 feet	690 00
Ernst Wedekind to Wm. Plenge, 148 acres in Jefferson county, Ky.	22,200 00
Wm. Plenge to Ernst Wedekind, 58 acres in Jefferson county, Ky.	40,000 00
W. H. Beynroth to H. J. Craycroft, lots 28, 29, 30 and 31, block 31, Parkland	1,200 00
W. H. Beynroth to J. F. Griffin, lots 5 and 6, block 20, Parkland	600 00

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending August 26, 1871:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 26, 1871.

Cancer	1	Hip-joint disease	1
Child-birth	1	Inanition	2
Congestion of brain	1	Marasmus	1
Cholera infantum	5	Measles	3
Cholera morbus	1	Old age	3
Consumption	5	Paralysis	2
Convulsion	1	Peritonitis, acute	1
Cramp colic	1	Pneumonia	1
Diarrhea	3	Premature birth	1
Dropsy	1	Scrofula	1
Dysentery	4	Still-born	4
Fever, congestive	1	Syphilis	1
Fever, intermittent	4	Teething	3
Fever, remittent	1	Typhoid pneumonia	1
Fever, typhoid	2	Whooping-cough	1
Heart disease	1	Unknown	5
Total			66
SEX.			
Male	37	Female	29
COLOR.			
White	51	Black	15
AGE.			
Under 1 year	19	1 to 3 years	11
3 to 6 years	2	6 to 10 years	2
10 to 20 years	4	20 to 30 years	6
30 to 40 years	7	40 to 50 years	3
50 to 60 years	3	60 to 70 years	5
70 years and over	4		
NATIVITY.			
America	47	Germany	9
Ireland	2	England	1
Unknown	7		
NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.			
First ward	5	Second ward	8
Third ward	7	Fourth ward	4
Fifth ward	3	Sixth ward	4
Seventh ward	3	Eighth ward	2
Ninth ward	3	Tenth ward	7
Eleventh ward	11	Twelfth ward	5
Without medical attention			11

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

A great revival is reported in St. Paul's Church, Newport, England, under the ministry of Rev. R. Aitkin and his two sons, of the Established Church. The interest was so intense that at times hundreds failed to gain admission to the church. Members of the Established Church, Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Reform and Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, Brethren and other sections of the Christian church have one and all united in beseeching Almighty God to pour out the Holy Spirit on the unconverted, and he has done it.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ We are now prepared to make boys' and youth's shirts in any quantity, size, or style. We take especial pleasure in presenting our bon-ton style, open in the back or front, with buttons, or spiral studs, and shield-shape front as the handsomest shirt made in the United States. This style is peculiar our own. We make them of Lonsdale muslin, with linen, which we have used ten years with perfect satisfaction, at two dollars; of New York Mills muslin and same linen, at two dollars and twenty-five cents. Made from measurement. Green & Green, 130 Main street, or 151 Fourth street.

Who Is Doing This?

Selling "standard" shirts of Masonville muslin at $15, and "superior" of New York mills at $18 per half dozen each? N. Sid. Platt is doing it, and no man living can sell shirts of the same quality at the same price without stealing the goods. If you want shirts at these figures, you cannot leave your measure a day too soon. No. 64 Fourth street.

Now is the Time to Buy a Home

at Messrs. Buckel & Shaffer's sale of the magnificent grounds of the German Real Estate and Building Association next Wednesday, the 30th inst. The rapid increase in value of ground in the vicinity renders this property desirable not only as a home but as an investment.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding-tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The "Lester" Shirt

made to order by N. Sid. Platt in styles of ravishing beauty. Call and see them. No. 64 Fourth street.

☞ Buy a nice lot at the great sale next Wednesday. It will double in value before your last payment is made. Buckel & Shaffer.

Universal Exposition,

the cheapest store in the country. The trade supplied with all kinds of fancy goods at lowest Eastern rates.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them. D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ The "Windsorette." Platt has just received a new stock of this beautiful bow. No. 64 Fourth street.

Universal Exposition.

Splendid line of Ladies' and Misses' Hose, Gents' British Half-hose, 20 and 22½c a pair; Gents' Linen Collars, 15c.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Piano in the United States is the Chambers, at WILL. S. HAYS'.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand railroad travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Zinc Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Louisville Real Estate Bulletin

for August is ready for distribution. Copies can be had free at the office of Morris, Southwick & Co., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wanted.

Good hoop-skirt hands at Falls City Factory, 106 Market, between Third and Fourth.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it:

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of tetter for several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia;" that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true.

W. H. KENDALL,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

NEW ALBANY.

Four marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk last week.

Susan Dunn, straggler, obtained lodgings in the station-house Friday night.

The city sexton reports two interments in the Northern cemetery last week.

Rev. Byram Carter will preach morning and evening at Roberts Chapel to-day.

The Presbytery of New Albany will meet at Seymour, Jackson county, September 12th.

Charles Hartman paid $9 05 in the City Court yesterday, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The Orange Circuit Court, Judge Bicknell presiding, will convene at Paoli to-morrow morning.

The range of the thermometer yesterday was as follows: 6 A. M., 77 deg.; 2 P. M., 88 deg.; 6 P. M., 83 deg.

The steam forge-works, having completed the repairs to the water-tank, resumed full operations yesterday.

Major Stout will under no circumstances be a candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional district.

Sam Phillips was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct and discharged.

The aggregate sales of real estate for the week, as reported by the County Recorder, amounted to $8,033 45.

Rev. David Kingery will preach at the First Presbyterian Church this evening, at 7¾ o'clock. No sermon this morning.

Register Noble C. Butler has appointed Seth W. Tuley assignee in bankruptcy in the case of Edward W. Stephens, adjudged a bankrupt.

John Neubauer will answer to the charge of being found in the Third-street establishment Saturday noon in the Police Court Monday morning.

It is stated on the street that the Bridge Company wants $12,000 a month from the Ohio and Mississippi railroad for the privilege of crossing the bridge.

Judge P. J. Jewett was in the city yesterday. In company with one of our leading surgeons he paid a visit to the big tunnel on the Air-Line railway yesterday afternoon.

A first-class wholesale and retail hat store has been fitted up on Pearl street. We have not learned the names of the proprietors. The building presents a very fine appearance.

The County Clerk issued the following marriage licenses yesterday: John W. Evinger and Susan Mosier, Oliver Payne and Mollie Clark, William Siles and Barbara Yeanchum.

R. P. Main has fitted up the Phœnix flour mill with all the new machinery and modern improvements now in vogue, and it is now classed among the leading manufacturing establishments of our city.

Rev. S. Bowers will preach at Wesley Chapel this morning on "True Nobility," and lecture on the "Final Distribution of the Faith by Fire," considered from a scriptural and a scientific standpoint.

Willis Smith appeared in Justice Monroe's court yesterday morning, and, in default of $200 bail to answer to the charge of bastardy, was sent to the county jail. Case continued until Monday morning.

A full report of the proceedings of the Floyd County Teachers' Institute, which convenes in the Male High School to-morrow morning, will be published in the COURIER-JOURNAL every morning, commencing Tuesday morning. Copies of the paper may be obtained every morning at the postoffice news-stand.

The Christian Association for the State of Indiana is now in session at Muddy Fork Church, near Providence, Indiana. Reuben Robertson, Esq., and other members of Christian Chapel, at this place, are in attendance. Several distinguished ministers, from different parts, are in attendance, and a glorious revival is anticipated.

There were rumors in the city yesterday of a serious accident on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad. We learned on inquiry at the office of the company yesterday that the locomotive Gazelle jumped the track at Smithville, Friday, and slightly damaged the locomotive and delayed the passage of trains for a few hours. Trains were running on regular time yesterday.

Henry Higbee and Carey Mason, Cincinnati; John H. Braden, Indianapolis; R. P. Whitfield, New York; W. B. Lewis, W. T. Scott, and W. M. Scott, Corydon; D. W. C. Thomas, Salem; L. B. Mason, Michigan; R. G. Wolfe, San Francisco, Cal.; James Johnson, New York, and S. B. Hatfield, Cannelton, Ind., were registered at the De Pauw House yesterday.

The Star Glass-works have completed their new window-glass department, and a full force is employed in filling orders for shipment to all points by rail and river. The proprietors, through their clerks, take pleasure in an exhibition of their works through the entire department to visitors. Mr. George W. Penn yesterday passed us through the extensive works of the manufactory. The bottle factory, window, plate, packing, and all the different departments of the works were exhibited, with full explanations of the mode of manufacture.

The Floyd County Teachers' Institute meet at the Male High School to-morrow morning. The following is the programme of exercises:

From 9 to 10—Organization and enrollment of members.

10 to 10:50—Discussion. Subject—"How should this institute be conducted to secure the greatest benefit to all." Opened by Hon. John M. Wilson.

10:50 to 11—Recess.

11 to 11:30—Lecture on Physiology, Prof. W. W. May.

11:30 to 12—Miscellaneous exercises.

1:30 to 2:15—Question—"What are the Objects of Recitations?" Answered by Prof. J. N. Payne.

2:15 to 3—Lecture on Arithmetic, Prof. P. A. Towne, of Louisville, Ky., author of Towne's Mathematical Series.

3 to 3:30—Class Drill on Penmanship, H. B. Jacobs.

3:30 to 4—Essay by Miss Gertrude E. May.

4 to 4:30—Discussion of general topics; report of executive committee, &c.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Samuel B. Boroff is not in our employ, and is not authorized to transact any business for us.

JOHN SHRADER & SON.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The people are very anxious to know who the two "black sheep" in the Council are.

James Quinn has been appointed Night Deputy Marshal of the city of Jeffersonville.

Regular services will be resumed in the Christian church to-day—morning and evening.

C. F. Warder, Jr., after several months' absence in Peru, Ind., was in the city yesterday.

Several cases in the Police Court yesterday were continued. The docket will be large to-morrow.

It is the Knights Templar, instead of the Knights of Pythias, who are going to Baltimore September 19.

The grand jury has indicted Ben Morgan, white, and James and John Kelly for stealing cattle from George Sheller.

It was rumored on the street yesterday that several members of the Council propose to resign at the next meeting.

A great deal of billious fever is developing in the city, of a virulent type. The indications are that the fall season will be very sickly.

The Marshal yesterday was compelled to appoint another deputy, the Council at its last meeting refusing to elect but one policeman.

Jake Smyser is about to organize a water-works company to supply Jeffersonville with water after the Holly plan. The power will be derived from Smyser & Milson's mill.

The Ohio Falls car works yesterday shipped eleven O. & M. box cars, and sent ten Atlantic and Pacific railroad cars to load at the Cement switch, for shipment on Monday morning.

Deputy County Clerk W. B. Goodwin issued marriage licenses last week as follows: Daniel Carter and Hagar Booker, James A. Elliot and Lila J. Jarrett, Frank Cavender and Mary Shaughnessy.

Patrick Noon paid the small sum of $8 65 for disorderly conduct yesterday. His partner in the business, Pat Devine, paid the same amount. His Honor Judge Mathews felt complimented over his decision fining the above-named persons, and settled with them smilingly.

In the Police Court yesterday, Judge Mathews disposed of the following cases: Alice Dwire, using improper language to Theobold Manny, two cases, fined and costs $21; appealed. Pat. Noon and Mathew Devine, both disorderly, each fined $8 65. Pat. Faha, disorderly, dismissed.

Mrs. Alice Dwire was charged yesterday in the Police Court with having in two cases used obscene and profane language. The attorney for the defense made a desperate effort to clear his client, but it was no go. She was fined, and the whole bill amounted to $33. She prayed an appeal, and the cases will go to the Circuit Court.

Since the "new departure" of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, it appears that the chief officers of the road have a desire to make an entire change in almost all of the subordinates on the road. Mr. Ewing, of this city, who has been engaged by the road since it first commenced, will resign on the 1st of September. Mr. Ewing was engaged as general fuel agent, and as such was a most faithful officer.

It is pretty well understood that a joint stock company has been organized for the purpose of—when the "letting" of prisoners in September takes place—converting the whole prison into a car factory for the manufacturing of freight-cars exclusively. The company is a very strong one, and the cash capital to be invested in the enterprise amounts to over $300,000. The principal men in the affair, as far as we have learned, are A. B. Semple, John S. Hall, J. G. Barret, H. Burkhardt, W. R. McKean, Joseph A. Moon, W. B. DePauw and Jesse Brown. Hall, Moon & Burkhardt are the present contractors at the prison. J. G. Barrett is a well-known lawyer of Louisville, and a man of wealth, and in every way a progressive one. Mr. Jesse Brown is a New Albany banker, and a gentleman of means and energy, and when he takes hold of anything the fruits must come. It is unnecessary for us to state that Mr. DePauw is the wealthiest man in the State, and when his name goes to paper it means business. Mr. McKean, of Terre Haute, is President of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, and, if we mistake not, of the Vincennes and Crawfordsville road. He is a man of fine business qualifications, and will add to any enterprise in which he may engage. Mr. Semple is too well known in this locality to mention. Suffice it to say that, with such men engaged as we have spoken of in any matter of manufacture or enterprise, the cards are sure to win. Success will attend them.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Watermelons at Timmond's, Chestnut and Mechanic streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

New York Circus

From the Hippotheatron Iron Buildings, Fourteenth st., opposite the Academy of Music, N. Y.

L. B. LENT.... Director.

CHESTNUT & FOURTH STS.,
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,
Aug. 30 & 31 & Sep. 1.

Grand entree at 2½ and 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Will. S. Hays' Music Store, 160 Fourth street.

THIS CELEBRATED METROPOLITAN TROUPE, which has been established for years in New York, is

The Only Circus

that has ever secured a permanent footing among the regular places of amusement in that city; is now on its usual summer excursion. No circus in one company can produce five such artists as

M'LLE CAROLINE ROLLAND,
The GREAT MELVILLE,
GEORGE DONALD,
LE PETIT ALEXANDER, and
FRANK MELVILLE.

The FIVE LEADING BAREBACK RIDERS of this establishment, while in every department of Equestrian and Acrobatic art the various positions are filled by a COMBINATION of

ACKNOWLEDGED STARS,
UNPARALLELED IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

First season in America of the wonderful

CYNOCEPHALUS!

The Director of the New York Circus wishes it to be distinctly understood that this remarkable creature is not a human being, disguised as an animal, but a GENUINE CYNOCEPHALUS from Africa.

One of the great features of the New York Circus is Prof. Chas. Boswold's

BRASS AND REED BAND,

which is THREE TIMES AS LARGE as any band ever attached to any other circus, and will parade the streets about 10 A. M. in THE LARGEST, MOST MASSIVE, and ELABORATELY CARVED and DECORATED

GOLDEN CHARIOT

ever constructed, and drawn by the handsomest

TEAM OF TWENTY-FOUR HORSES

that the world can produce. This Leviathan Golden Chariot was constructed expressly for this MONSTER MUSICAL ORGANIZATION at the expenditure of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is the only chariot in the world spacious enough to contain this

MAMMOTH BAND.

The uniform of this Band is in the style of the French Imperial Cent Garde, being gorgeous beyond description, and costing the sum of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. The Golden Chariot will be followed by a

TEAM OF TWELVE FAIRY PONIES,

the SMALLEST and PRETTIEST in the world.

THIS CIRCUS HAS THE
Largest and Best Constructed
CIRCUS TENT,
WITH MORE AND
BETTER SEATING CAPACITY
Than any other Circus Tent in America.

The Director of the New York Circus offers the following

CHALLENGE!
OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD!
$10,000
THAT THE
NEW YORK CIRCUS
IS THE
BEST CIRCUS IN THE WORLD

The entire amount of the winnings on the decision of the wager shall be handed over to the treasurer of the Orphans' Home, or to some other charitable institution in Louisville, the object of this challenge being to ESTABLISH A FACT, and at the same time to aid a worthy charity. Here is an excellent opportunity for *boastful pretentiousness* to exploit itself.

au22 d7exMo

Grand Promenade Concert and Ball

Will be given on Monday, Aug. 28, 1871, at

WOODLAND GARDEN,
—BY THE—
Knights of Pythias,
For the Benefit of Daniel Boone Lodge No. 2, K. of P.

THE COMMITTEE have made all necessary arrangements to have a pleasant and agreeable time for their visitors. The best of order will be maintained, and hope to see all our friends and the public generally upon this occasion. Gates will be opened at 12 M., and continue open during the night. Come one, come all. Tickets to the Concert, 50c; can be obtained of John W. Nestor, Alonzo Brown, J. W. Harrington, Henry Formhals, John Beck, Fred Baker, John Dorragh, Jos. Covert, John Hensler, I. P. Kelly, or H. C. Metcalfe, Secretary.

The Great Western Band has been engaged.

au28 d2

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL BALL OF THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION, NO. 1,

TO BE GIVEN AT THE
Masonic Temple,
Monday Evening, September 11, 1871

Committee of Arrangements—James Niland, A. G. Putnam, M. H. Scott, Henry Ill.

Floor Managers—James Bailey, James Stinson, John Stitzman, John Stout, Wm. Hazard, Jr., T. F. Reynolds, John Garrity, Jos. S. Scott, Stanton Thixton, Conrad Crader, Henry S. Cooper, John Hooton, R. L. Roberts, Richard Debo, Peter Haupt, Henry Martin. Chief Manager—Thomas W. Gardner. Tickets $2. jy30 Su6

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Neatly-furnished rooms, good table, hot and cold-water baths, &c., at 285 First, between Chestnut and Gray streets. au25 d3*

BOARDING—First-class persons desiring good board and rooms, can obtain the same in a small private family. Rooms en suite, if desired. One room on first floor. Address Mrs. H. O. M., Courier-Journal office. jy28dtf

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

Assignee's Sale of Valuable Stock of Books, Stationery, Gold Pens, Fine Cutlery, etc.

AS ASSIGNEE of John W. Clark, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. of Friday, the first day of September, 1871, and continuing during the day and at night until closed out, the entire stock in trade and fixtures of said bankrupt, located at 123 Fourth street, near Jefferson, consisting of a complete line of

Standard School-books;
An Elegant Assortment of Fine Bibles and Prayer-books;
Stationery;
Pocket-knives;
Pocket-books;
Gold Pens and Penholders;

And a complete assortment of everything usually found in first-class book and stationery stores. Also the fixtures of said store, consisting of fine plated French glass show-cases, portable bookcases, etc.

TERMS—For all sums under $50, cash; over $50, notes, with approved security, at 60 days, bearing interest. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

au27 d&SuWeThFr S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Furniture! Furniture!—At Auction.

BY MOORE & CO.,
90 Main street.

At private Residence on Chestnut street, between Preston and Jackson—No. 192.

WE will sell at auction Wednesday morning, August 30th, at 10 o'clock, for cash, a fine lot of Household Furniture, as good as new, having been used only a short time, consisting of fine parlor, dining-room and several sets of fine chamber furniture, together with fine Brussels and chamber carpets, fine lot of paintings and pictures, kitchen furniture, with one of J. S. Lithgow & Co.'s cooking ranges, china and queensware, and everything necessary to housekeeping. au27 SuTu&We

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

All the furniture of a well-furnished boarding-house, southwest corner of Seventh and Magazine streets.

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 30th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the entire contents of fifteen rooms, all well furnished, consisting in part of fine parlor and chamber furniture, dining-room and kitchen ware, one large cook range, etc.—in short everything that is necessary for a first-class boarding-house.

Sale peremptory. Terms cash.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

Three fine Parlor Sets (in oiled walnut, Mahogany, and rosewood) and a variety of good common furniture, one fine French China Set (80 pieces) large consignment of Queensware and Plated-ware.

TUESDAY, August 29th, at 10 o'clock. Terms cash. au29 Su&Tu

BY J. M. NEHAN.

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, August 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M., a two-story business house on the south side of Portland avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Lot 20 feet front by 90 feet deep. This is a good part of the city for business, and is increasing rapidly.

TERMS—At sale. au27 d5

AUCTION SALE.

WE WILL sell, on the west side of Ninth street, between Chestnut and Magazine, on Tuesday, 29th August, 1871, at 5 o'clock, a good blacksmith shop, with two sets of tools complete, good two-horse wagon and stable. This is a first-rate stand, and on long lease.

OSBORNE & McATEER,
au27 d2 161 Jefferson street.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Fine Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

At a private residence, No. 403 West Jefferson.

ON Wednesday, August 30th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at auction, for cash, at the rectory adjoining St. John's Church, a lot of furniture, consisting in part of bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tables, chairs, oiled walnut marble-top sideboard, a large hair-cloth lounge, chinaware, &c., &c. At 11 o'clock one fine chamber set (oiled walnut), and one excellent seven-octave piano and one solid mahogany hair-cloth parlor set. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Mules and Carts at Auction.

ON FRIDAY, September 1, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on Green street, between Hancock and Clay, five mules, three carts, one four-horse wagon, one dray, a lot of harness, &c.

Terms of sale—Six months' credit, with approved security.

au26 d7* HENRY SMITH.

BY GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO.

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, September 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the very best farms in the Western country, 104 acres, very rich, No. 1 lime-stone land, can be bought at a decided bargain, as the owner, Wm. S. Fry, is going to leave the State; within a quarter of a mile of Utica, Clark county, Ind., in sight of and within six miles of Louisville. A new, modern style two-and-a-half-story brick house, twelve rooms, three cellars, and all the necessary out buildings, orchard, &c., one and one-half miles of stone fence on the farm. Turnpike from Jeffersonville to the place. Carriages will carry persons to and from the place free of charge. Leave the Bruner House, in Jeffersonville, at 1 P. M. This place must be seen to be appreciated.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.

GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 74 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., Auctioneers. au25 d12

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

Desirable Furniture at Private Residence,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, 29th August, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at No. 201 Chestnut street, corner of Center, all the household furniture in said dwelling, consisting of one oiled walnut parlor set, one oiled walnut bed-room set, one mahogany bed-room set, one walnut sideboard and extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, and a general variety of articles in housekeeping line.

au24 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Cottage and Lot at Auction

BY ERASTUS D. TYLER,

TUESDAY, August 29th, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., Cottage with 6 rooms, hall and porch; lot 71½ by 120, on Bardstown avenue, in Henning & Speed's addition. Eligible and delightful location. Street cars, via Broadway. Terms at sale. au22 d8

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At private residence No. 278 Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway.

Fine Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 29th day of August, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at private residence, No. 278 Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway, a large and superior lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of parlor sets, bedroom sets, carpets on six floors, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain, extension table, tableware, etc., together with everything that goes to make up a well-furnished house, to which the especial attention of the ladies is called.

TERMS—Cash. WHARTON, Auctioner.

N. B.—House for rent September 1st.

au16,19,23,26td

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

119 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS,

Comprising the handsome grounds of the

GERMAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY
—AND—
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

Situated Near the Terminus of the Shelby-street Railroad,

ON LONG TIME,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell the above property in lots to suit purchasers. Mary street is graded and paved up to the line of this tract. This is high, beautiful ground, embracing about 4,000 feet, and is accessible by the Shelby-street cars. Being situated but a short distance south of Broadway and about three squares east of Shelby street, as an investment it is the best property that has been offered at auction this season, and should command the attention of buyers. For workingmen and mechanics in quest of cheap homes, a better opportunity has never been presented.

An omnibus will connect with the cars during the sale. Plats are now ready for distribution.

Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest and lien.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

au17,20,22,25,26,27,29,30

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT—The stern-wheel steamer West Wind, 150 feet long, 28 feet beam, 4 feet hold; cylinders 15 inches by 4 feet stroke; 3 boilers. In good running order. Terms easy. Apply to G. McCALLUM & CO., 35 Third street. au23 d7in8u

FOR CINCINNATI

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN.......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES.......Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE.......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jau11 dtf

For New Orleans.

NICK LONGWORTH.......KATES, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, August 30th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

ROSE HITE.......CRIDER, Master.
Will leave as above Monday, the 28th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

UMPIRE.......JOHN CARTRIGHT, Master.
Will leave as above Monday, 28th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, and Evansville.

CHARMER.......HOLCROFT, Master.
Will leave on Monday, the 28th, at 5 P. M., from Portland.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

ADA HELLMAN.......SCOTT, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 28th, at 5 P. M., positively.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Henderson's Alderney Dairy,

W. S. Fifth, just south Kentucky st.

MILK—pure, rich and clean—delivered every morning and evening to regular customers. Ladies are especially invited to call and inspect the dairy and milk cellars. Orders for ice-cream solicited after June 10th. Superb butter kept constantly on hand. my31 We&Su3mthp

THE UNDERGROUND GAS MACHINE,

For Lighting Dwellings, Churches, Factories and Public Buildings. Perfectly Reliable Winter and Summer. No Gas-house. No Vault. No Fire. No Danger.

MAGENS & CO.,

Sole Agents, No. 73 Third st., Louisville, Ky. A full and complete guarantee given with every machine. Buildings piped, and Chandeliers of the best styles furnished. Send for circulars.

au23 We&Sutmit or 4thp

$1,000,000!

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT
AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1871.

Under the direction of the best musical talent. One hundred thousand tickets of admission, $10 each in currency; Half Tickets, $5; Quarter Tickets, $2 50.

Each ticket will consist of four quarters, value $2 50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the amount of gift awarded to it or its fraction. Tickets number from 1 to 100,000.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER.

All Moneys arising from the sale of Tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank, subject only to the order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the business manager.

During the Concert the sum of

$550,000 in Greenbacks

Will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets in the following Gifts, viz:

ONE GRAND GIFT OF - - - - - - $100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT OF - - - - - - 50,000

One Gift of	[illegible]	One Gift of	$5,000
One Gift of	20,000	One Gift of	4,000
One Gift of	19,000	One Gift of	3,000
One Gift of	18,000	One Gift of	2,000
One Gift of	17,000	Ten Gifts of $1,000 each	10,000
One Gift of	16,000	Fifteen Gifts of $900 each	13,500
One Gift of	15,000	Eighteen Gifts of $800 each	14,400
One Gift of	14,000	Twenty Gifts of $700 each	14,000
One Gift of	13,000	Twenty-five Gifts of $600 each	15,000
One Gift of	12,000	Thirty Gifts of $500 each	15,000
One Gift of	11,000	Forty Gifts of $400 each	16,000
One Gift of	10,000	Forty-five Gifts of $300 each	13,500
One Gift of	9,000	Fifty Gifts of $200 each	10,000
One Gift of	8,000	440 Gifts of $100 each	44,000
One Gift of	7,000		
One Gift of	6,000	721 Gifts in all	$550,000

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the Gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a Free Library in Louisville, to be called the

Public Library of Kentucky

The Concert and distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees mentioned in the act of incorporation.

The Trustees will be assisted by well-known and eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the Concert and superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts.

The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation of them or their fraction at the office in Louisville the second day after drawing, and every business day for six months thereafter, and may be sent direct or through any bank or express company for collection. All orders accompanied by Drafts, Postoffice Money Orders or Greenbacks, will be promptly attended to and tickets returned by mail, registered or expressed, as desired.

Tickets are like greenbacks—good only to the holder.

Buyers will note that there are only One Hundred Thousand Tickets, instead of Two Hundred Thousand, as in the San Francisco Gift Concert, and that there is $50,000 more distributed. I sold that and made the awards in four months and paid $488,000 to ticket-holders from Nov. 2d to 15th, 1870, and turned over $12,000 to the Secretary due tickets not presented.

It will be particularly noticed that it is a matter of impossibility for any one to know what numbers draw gifts, as it is not known what the gift of any number drawn from the first wheel will be until the sealed box, with amount of the gift plainly printed, is taken from the other wheel and opened in full view of the audience; therefore the larger gifts may not come out until toward the last, or in the middle of the drawing. The $100,000 gift in the San Francisco Gift Concert, under the management of C. R. Peters, was the 200th number drawn, and was awarded and paid to a gentleman in New Orleans.

The numbers and gifts are drawn by blind children from eight to fourteen years of age.

The drawing will be extensively published, and parties ordering tickets will have printed lists sent them. Parties forming clubs, and desiring information, will please address this office.

11 Tickets for $100; 28 Tickets, $255; 56 Tickets, $500; 113 Tickets, $1,000.

The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Concert, at San Francisco, California, has been appointed agent and manager of the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the entire affair.

MANNER OF DRAWING.

There will be two glass wheels. One wheel will contain 100,000 numbers, plainly printed on leather tags. The other wheel will contain 721 boxes, each containing a gift. One tag or number will be drawn from the 100,000 wheel, and the first box drawn from the second, or 721 box wheel will contain a gift, neatly printed and sealed up, and the gift so drawn from the second wheel will be the gift of the tag first drawn, whether $100, $1,000 or $100,000, as an owner.

14,364 TICKETS DISPOSED OF IN JULY.

To insure ticket-holders, the public are assured that if only 25,000 tickets are sold only 25,000 numbers go in the large wheel, the 721 gifts awarded, but diminished pro rata. In case 50,000 tickets only are sold, only numbers 1 to 50,000 go in the large wheel and the 721 gifts awarded, but diminished pro rata; and if all are sold, the entire 721 gifts will be paid in full.

The Manager has already paid into the Citizens' Bank $32,500 toward defraying the expenses, and does not depend on sales of tickets to pay his expenses of printing, advertising, etc. The public are invited to the utmost scrutiny as to the reliability of the entire affair.

Persons desirous of acting as agents for the sale of our tickets in any city in the United States or Canada, address

CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager, Louisville, Ky.
OFFICE, 120 Main street, Johnson Block.

R. T. DURRETT, President. M. W. CLUSKY, Secretary.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President. CITIZENS' BANK, Treasurer.

Tickets and information can be had from M. A. French, Virginia City, Nevada; N. H. Hempsted, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thos. Whitney, Astor House, N. Y., Agents. au6 Su&Thm

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At No. 50, corner Second and Breckinridge sts.

ON MONDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, to the highest bidder, a choice lot of household furniture, consisting in part of fine parlor set in green rep (9 pieces), Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, center-tables, tableware, in fact, a choice lot of goods, but little used, to which we call the attention of the ladies. Terms cash.

au27 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

On Maple street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, south of Broadway.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at auction, on Maple street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, at private residence, an excellent lot of household furniture, consisting of the usual variety, but little used; carpets, wardrobes, bedsteads, &c., &c. Also some fine pigs and a lot of Pittsburg coal. Terms cash.

au27 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.'S GREAT SALE

—OF—

Beautiful, Elevated, and Healthy SUBURBAN LOTS,

LOCATED IN THE

GREAT EAST END,

Will take place in September.

THE MAGNIFICENT Reinhard homestead, on the Brownsboro pike, running thence toward the Ohio, with full river view, known as Mount Holly, is now being laid out by us into building sites, with a view to exquisite landscape gardening, and will be sold at public auction early in September. It is without question the most desirable property ever offered at public sale, for homes adjoining the city limits, with all city benefits without city taxation.

Topographical maps of these grounds will shortly be ready for distribution.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.,
au5 dtf Agents.

ELEGANT FOURTH-STREET BUILDING SITES,

75 BY 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, on the east side of Fourth street, near Lee street. This ground is most most desirably located, and is in a section daily enhancing in value—convenient to street cars, in neighborhood of Floral Park, and first-class improvements are going up everywhere in immediate vicinity. Price $40 per foot, 1-3 cash; balance 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE.

A Beautiful Modern-built Brick Residence, together with 8 1-2 Acres of Handsomely Laid Out Grounds, Situated Corner Upper Vincennes and Charlestown Streets, New Albany, Indiana.

THE HOUSE contains 14 rooms, hot and cold water bath-rooms, servants' rooms, and every convenience. Also on premises fine stabling, outhouses, gardener's house, and large well and cisterns. The house is in perfect repair, and was built for and formerly owned by John S. McDonald, Esq., and adjoins the palatial residence of W. C. DePauw, Esq. The grounds lay high, thoroughly drained, well inclosed, and are embellished and adorned by a great variety of excellent fruit and fine shade trees and shrubbery. An extended and magnificent view can be had from this point of New Albany, Louisville, and surrounding country, and the New Albany and Louisville Railroad is within a few minutes' walk. Upper Vincennes street, upon which the property is located, is one of the main thoroughfares, and is graded and paved. The great Louisville and St. Louis Air-line Railroad Bridge will form junction with Indiana shore at foot of this street. In all respects this is one of the most admirably arranged and conveniently-located private family residences and grounds to be found anywhere. Situated just outside the city limits, the taxes are merely nominal, and as either a speculative investment or for a permanent residence property, combines inducements seldom presented. Will trade for Louisville property. For full particulars apply at our office.

au21 dtf MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS —AND— AUCTIONEERS,

64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

aut

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—On leased ground. A double, story and a half, frame cottage of six rooms each, nearly new; also one of three rooms (lease has 23 years to run) at $70 per annum for all three; rented income from them is $700 per annum. Price, $2,700. Apply to W. A. KLEISSENDORFF, No. 2 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main streets.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BRICK COTTAGE—With lot 34x210 feet; located in a pleasant part of the city, within one square of the street railroad. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. au27 d4*

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE—Of two rooms and kitchen; lot 20 by 105 feet, on Clay street; only $200 required to make first payment. Balance on very long time. Apply to W. A. KLEISSENDORFF, Agent, No. 2 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main. au27 d2Sa&Tu

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE—With lot, on Sixth, near Broadway. Would make a good business stand. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at West Chestnut, No. 571, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

FOR SALE — LOTS — Fourth-street building lots, west side, between Kentucky and Oak. Apply to W. A. KLEISSENDORFF, No. 2 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main streets. au27 d2Sa&Tu

FOR SALE—DRY-DOCKS—Five sections of dry-docks, in complete order, for sale cheap. Inquire at the office of CALDWELL, ELSTON, & CO., Fourteenth street, between Kentucky and Zane streets. au27 d6*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story brick, with lot, No. 212, on Eighth, between Madison and Chestnut. Cheap and easy terms. Apply at 571 Chestnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Cheap; on Rowan, near Twenty-fourth; on St. Xavier, near Twenty-fourth; College, near First; Preston, near College; Main, near Preston; Walnut, near Jackson; Fourth north of Oak. Apply to A. E. RICHARDS, Attorney-at-law, No. 7 Court Place. au13 Su&Wetf

FOR SALE—BAR-ROOM AND FIXTURES—No. 187 Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Everything complete. License and all will be sold very cheap, upon suitable terms. For information apply upon the premises. au26 d3*

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Southeast corner of Chestnut and Second streets, for agreed value or appraised by competent parties. WM. ROSS, 138 First street. au26 d6*

FOR SALE—A No. 1 FAMILY GROCERY—Centrally located, doing a first-rate business. Reasons for selling satisfactory; explanation given. Address A. C., Courier-Journal office. au22 d7*

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—Southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, containing 10 rooms. With but little expense can be converted into a good business house. Possession given September 8th, 1871. Apply to JAMES W. PRATHER, 267 Main street, near Sixth street. au17 dtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long time, a two-story brick residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh; lot 60 by 200 feet to an alley. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. fy18 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x210 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

LOST.

LOST—COW—Description—Above the medium size; roan color; small specks, with more of white on the flanks; one horn a little shorter than the other, caused from the loss of the outside or hull. Mark—crop and underbit in one ear, and over-slope in the other. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to OWSLEY & CO., No. 27 W. Main street. au25 d3*

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—Some three weeks ago, a dark brindle cow, in good order; three sound teats. Will pay a liberal reward for her return to me, at 75 Broadway, between Brook and Floyd. M. M. HUBBARD. au14 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In bankruptcy. In the matter of T. W. BAIRD. Petition for final discharge filed August 14th, 1871. By order of court the creditors of T. W. Baird, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 30th day of August, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. E. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky. au30 Su4

FAIRS.

THE SHELBY FAIR

WILL commence on Tuesday, 29th inst., and continue four days. Every preparation has been made to make it unrivaled in its attractions, as it has heretofore been. A large Amphitheater, a new Floral Hall, stables, &c., an ample supply of water, a large crowd, and a fine exhibition are some of the attractions that will be offered. Half-fare tickets on the Shelby railroad. Let everybody come and enjoy themselves.

A. MIDDLETON, President.

L. W. SMITH, Secretary.
August 24th, 1871. au25

SHELBY FAIR.

August 29th, 30th, 31st and September 1st, 1871.

SPECIAL train leaves Short-line depot on the above-named days at 7:35 A. M. (city time), arrives at Shelby at 9:20 A. M.

Returning leaves Shelbyville at 4:10 P. M., and arrives in Louisville at 6:40 P. M.

One fare ($1 35) the round trip. Round-trip tickets must be purchased, otherwise full fare each way will be collected.

au24,26,27,29 HENRY STEFFEE, G. T. A.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—Monday is a good day to get help of any kind. Employers should report as early in the week as convenient. Notify in person or by mail. The wishes and instructions of employers are law to every agent in directing. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and ... streets.

WANTED—CARPENTER—A good, sober tent carpenter to go to Liberty Station on the Short-line R. R., 20 miles from the city, to complete a gothic house half built. Apply at the office of the Louisville Bridge and Iron Co., Eighth street, south of Broadway, to-day (Sunday). J. H. PEARSON.

WANTED—TO LOAN MONEY—On diamonds, gold and silver watches, silverware, carriages, buggies, pianos, and valuables of every description at EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, ... street, near Market street. J. A. O'BRIEN.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the ... & Lyon Manufacturing Company have removed their offices from 130 Second street to 150 West Jefferson street, where we will be pleased to have all persons call and see us. au27 d2Su&We

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—By two young men, prepossessing in appearance, with some young ladies, for the purpose of fun and to pass away leisure hours. Address CHARLES and THOMAS, this office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small cottage house in a good neighborhood, to be occupied between September 1st and 15th. Address, with terms and location, DYCUS, this office. au27 d3Su&Tu

WANTED—TO RENT—A furnished house of three or four rooms, by a small American family. Good city reference. Address T. E. J., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—WOMAN—To cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply to L. FRANCKE, south side Market street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

WANTED—Everybody to call at 150 West Jefferson street and see Cornwell's Self-fitting Dress Chart. A perfect fit warranted. ... linings cut free. au27 d3Su&We

WANTED—BOARDERS—To occupy a pleasant front room, furnished, and one back room, at 160 West Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS—To make waves and gimp hats, at 90½ Fifth street, between Jefferson and Market. PATTON ...

WANTED—BOY—An office and errand boy. Address, in own handwriting, A. B. C., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO KNOW—That the best place to get wall-paper and window-shades is at DUNCAN & BROOKES', No. 1.. Third street, between Jefferson and Green. N. B.—Wall-paper bought of us trimmed free of charge. au6 Su&We

WANTED—PARTNER—Silent or active, in a well-established and paying business. Capital required from five to eight thousand dollars. Address A. A., Courier-Journal.

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE FOR BRICK — 45x180 feet of ground, on the east side of Twentieth street, between Grayson and Walnut. Adress D. R., at this office.

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer, and ironer for a small family, to go to the country. Apply at 157 Main, between Fourth and Fifth.

WANTED—A STORE—On Market, between Second and Fifth, south side of the street. Address J. C. WOOD, at this office. au25 d6

WANTED—MAN AND WOMAN—The man to garden and do general farm work, the woman to cook and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 59 W. Main street, back office, up stairs. au25 dtf

WANTED—TO RENT—A small house, with 4 to 5 rooms, in a good neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished. Address W. T., care Courier-Journal office. au25 d4*

WANTED—4 GOOD MEN—To work at cast iron fronts. Want one of them to take charge of the cast-iron front department. None need apply but ... well recommended. HAUGH & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. au24 d6

WANTED—FEMALE TEACHER—Of experience, to take charge of a class of eight or ten young ladies. Must understand music and the English branches. Address D. W., Maxville, Ky.

WANTED—BOARD—For gentleman and wife in a small family. Would furnish our room. Address E. Y., Courier-Journal office. au24 d3

WANTED — SITUATION — As housekeeper, seamstress, or as clerk in a millinery store by a widow lady. Address B. W., this office. au24 d5*

WANTED—COOK AND HOUSE GIRL—Apply at 216 Third street.

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper in a No. 1 private family by a young lady well acquainted with the business. Best of reference given. Address, in full name, J. Jones, postoffice, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A good double desk and about 30 feet of railing, suitable for an office. Inquire of S. W. RAPLER, Agent Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 115 ... near Fourth street.

WANTED—100 SAIL-MAKERS—... Second street.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a place? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE. no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For newest and best selling articles of the day. Call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. au20 d&wim&Su*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—Two dwellings, Nos. 269 and 275 Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. No. 269 contains ten rooms; possession given 10th September. No. 275 contains seven rooms; possession given 1st September. Both houses are in good order and in a desirable neighborhood. Apply to R. MILES, 52 West Main street.

FOR RENT — ROOM — A furnished sleeping-room, with gas and the privilege of a bathroom, with cold and hot water. Will be rented low to quiet, responsible persons. No. 17 West Walnut, between First and Second streets.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Four dwelling rooms, situated on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. Good references required. Apply to ANTON KUTZLEB, 79 West Jefferson street. au27 d2*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Pleasant and healthy location; six rooms, cellar, &c. ... No. 42, corner Second and ... References required.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—Nicely-furnished front room. Apply at 166 Second street, between Green and Walnut.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—For ... men, at 22 Main, between First and Brook.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—1 or 2 pleasant rooms, with gas, water, and bath-room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at the drug store on the corner of Tenth and Jefferson. au17 Th&Sutf

FOR RENT—A SPLENDID SLEEPING-ROOM—Over our office, second floor. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Nicely-furnished sleeping rooms at 179 First street. au26 d3*

FOR RENT — DWELLING — Located on Fifth street, near Walnut, No. 188. This house was repapered and painted about nine months ago. Apply to Dr. PRIEST, 154 Fifth street, Louisville. au25 d6

FOR RENT — A STORE-HOUSE — On First street, between Main and river, with new style elevator, &c.; also a front office on Main, between Third and Fourth. Inquire of WIARD & McGEE & CO.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A No. 1 front office on 2d floor of Mozart building, corner Fourth and Jefferson, room No. 3. Inquire of J. S. GRAY, Esq., 109 West Main street. au23 d6*

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two houses on ... street, near Oak; eleven rooms each, with water and all modern improvements. Will rent low to good tenants. Apply to JNO. COLEMAN, 161 West Main street. au15 eodtf

FOR RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE—A two-story double brick house, with eleven rooms, kitchen, cellars, well and cistern; about two acres of ground attached, containing lawn, flowers and vegetable garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply on the premises, No. 556 Portland avenue. au22 d6*

FOR RENT—HOUSES—A large, three-story brick house, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water and bath-room, on Fourth street, between Walnut and Green. A splendid house for a club or boarding-house. Lot 55 by 200. Also a beautiful residence, with eight rooms; large lot; south side of Chestnut, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, one of the most beautiful places in West End. S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street. au17 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE—The beautiful brick store and dwelling-house on the southwestern corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets; seven rooms and store-room. For a confectionery or fancy business of any kind, it is an excellent stand. For terms apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 394 West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. Keys at Mr. Carroll's grocery, next door.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—For 2 or 3 gentlemen, suitable for sleeping-room, at No. 17 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. None but quiet and responsible persons need apply. au6 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my21 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For merchandise, ... acres land in ... located, near railroad. Apply immediately to JAMES K. SAGE, 165 Jefferson street. au17 SuTu&We*

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF GROUND—In Pewee Valley, with nice cottage of five rooms, besides kitchen, store-room and servants' rooms, stable, ice-house, cistern, spring, hen-house, ... garden, and plenty of fine fruit; five minutes walk of depot. J. S. KLINE, 73 Fifth street. jy13 Su&tf

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SHELBY COUNTY FARM—Of 322 acres, 8 miles west of Shelbyville, with a turnpike and railroad front. Will be sold as a whole or subdivided into two or three tracts. HENNING & SPEED, real Estate Agents, 145 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. au6 Su&We4

FOR SALE—HOME—A nice suburban home, 2¼ miles from the city, on the L. C. & L. R. R., near the Fair Grounds; 10 acres of well improved land, beautifully laid out and ornamented, fruit trees and other shrubbery. For particulars call and see me at 373 East Main, Louisville, Ky. F. M. BARBOUR, Real Estate Agent. au23 eod3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARMS—A number of fine improved farms, both in and out of this State, well located. Also some very desirable city property. Persons wanting either should call and see my list, at 373 East Main street, Louisville, Ky. F. M. BARBOUR, Real Estate Agent. au23 eodtf